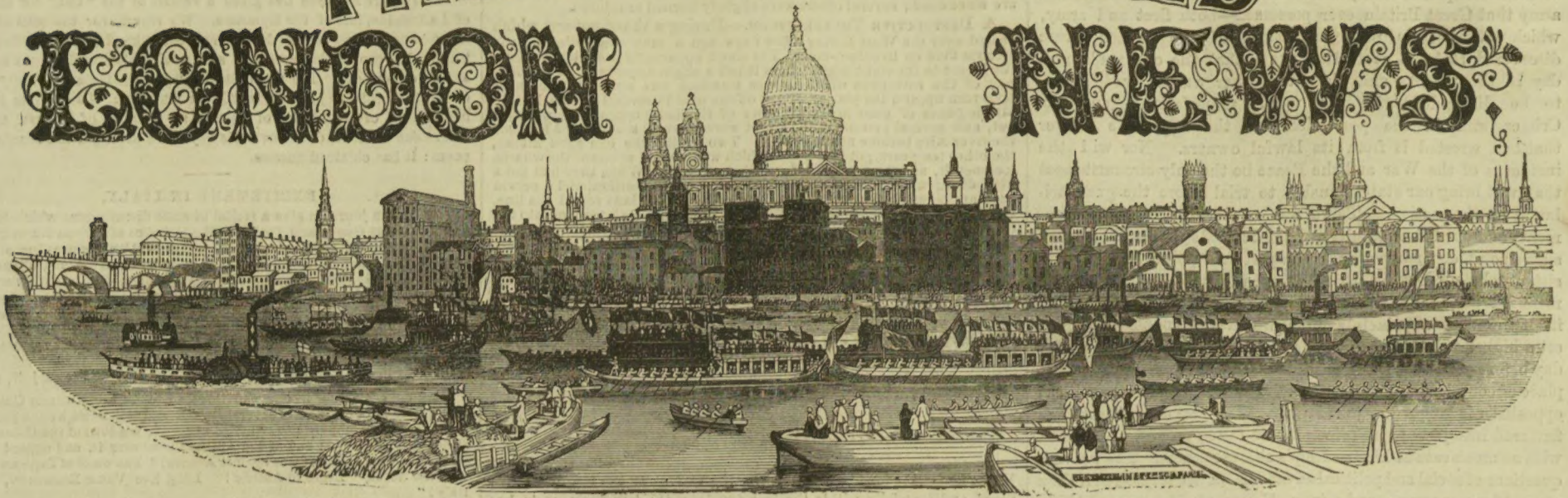


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 802.—VOL. XXVIII.]

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

[WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, TENPENCE.]

## THE PEACE REJOICINGS, AND THEIR LESSON.

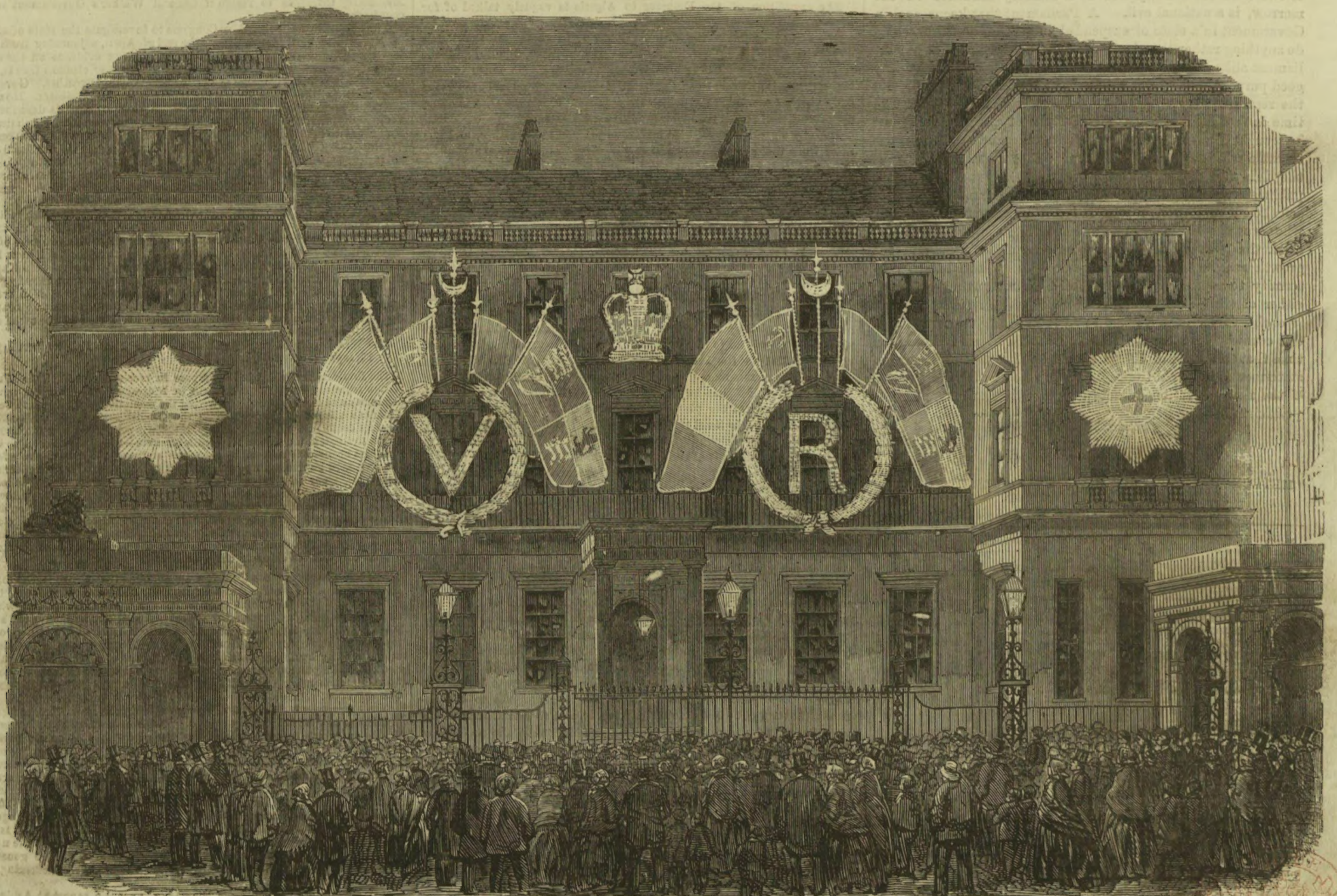
LONDON has had its illuminations and its fireworks, and has been witness of a scene which is fortunately as rare as it is absurd and barbarous. The little boys of England delight in the annual immolation of Guy Faux. The old gentlemen of England—or that small and select circle of them who are privileged by right of birth and relationship to govern us—have similar tastes. In a fit of old-boyish excitement—very unusual with such solemn personages—they determined to make the people “jolly,” to give them a grand spectacle, such as children and savages love, and to immolate the War-demon in the several parks of the metropolis in a shower of rockets and Roman candles, and amid a gush of blue and crimson flame. Ten, or probably twenty, thousand pounds’ worth of gunpowder and other combustibles was thus expended on Thursday night—to teach the people, we suppose, how much more rational and pleasant it is to put gunpowder to such uses than to employ it in the demolition of Russian fortresses, or in the restoration of the equilibrium of Europe. Let no man say for the future that the official mind is insusceptible of enthusiasm, or that Red-Tapeism is incapable of a “lark.” Staid, decorous, and stupid as it is generally considered to be, it proved by the spectacle of Thursday evening that it can dissipate in loco as recklessly as its less pretentious neighbours. If it could have gone up amid its own rockets, and celebrated its own extinction as well as that of the Russian war, the nation would have had less reason than at present to begrudge

the cost of the powder and the paraphernalia which were let off on the occasion.

The Government, having made up its mind for the celebration, managed the business with much tact and skill. It was necessary that the people should share, or appear to share, in the joy felt by the official mind that diplomacy had put an end to that very inconvenient and very troublesome war in which Great Britain was incurring such large expense, and reaping such small satisfaction. For, if the War were unpopular in official circles, the Peace was undoubtedly unpopular in those wider circles that form the nation. Hence it was resolved to celebrate the auspicious birthday of the Queen, and the inauspicious Treaty of Peace on the same evening. Thus loyalty was pressed into the service, and the illuminations that are customary to express the love and respect of the people for the person of the Sovereign did duty in another cause, and assisted the Government in celebrating its own triumphs. Whatever foreign nations may believe in this matter, when they read or hear of the pyrotechny of this brilliant occasion, the people at home will not be deceived. They know that they accepted the Peace because they had no alternative. They know that they expected it to rest on a broader and more solid basis, and to offer them a more valid security that the repose of the nations would not again be disturbed for a quarter of a century; and they feel that the rejoicings, of which they were partially made the instruments, were Ministerial, and not popular; that the whole celebration, though it amused the multitude, edified no one; and that the expenditure which it cost was alike useless

and extravagant, and unworthy of a sensible, hard-working, and earnest-minded nation.

But, the Government having thus glorified itself, the people, during the leisure that peace will afford them, and quickened in apprehension by the pressure of that war taxation which is to pinch them for at least two years, and to add £100,000,000 to the National Debt, will inquire into the character of the modern statesmanship of which Thursday was the apotheosis. Statesmanship has concluded peace, but it has not entirely consigned the war into the domain of the past, or removed its burdens from the every-day life of all classes of the community. It will be remembered to the condemnation of our statesmen that the people made the war for a noble and disinterested purpose; that they bled in it and paid for it; and would have bled and paid more freely still if a doubt had remained upon the honour of England, or duty and justice had required the sacrifice. They will remember that, when war became imperative, statesmanship was unprepared for and unwilling to undertake it; that, when every rational man foresaw the necessity of immediate action, statesmanship was deaf, and blind, and obstinate; that when the people offered the blood of their sons, and the hard-earned treasures of their laborious days, as sacrifices to the peace of Europe, statesmanship wasted both by stupid and cruel mismanagement; that, when decision was more than half the victory, statesmanship was dilatory, irresolute, and slow; and that, after two years of unparalleled exertion to which it had been forced by the unmistakable determination of the whole people, the Government had got together the finest fleet that ever sailed



THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.—THE ORDNANCE-OFFICE, PALL-MALL.—(SEE PAGE 580.)

or steamed upon the seas, and the noblest and best-conditioned army that Great Britain ever possessed—both fleet and army, which had become mere auxiliaries of the French, were discovered to be of no further use; that the one made holiday in the Solent, and that the other was ordered home, to be disbanded with its work unperformed, and the Crimea still in the possession of the aggressive Power that had wrested it from its lawful owners. Nor will the incidents of the War and the Peace be the only circumstances that will bring our statesmanship to trial before the great tribunal of the nation. There was a time when our Governments and our Prime Ministers held decided opinions upon every single point of their policy, and upon their policy as one consistent whole. But all this has been changed. The Government is true to no one principle, except the principle of keeping itself in office—a principle upon which the country does not set a higher value than upon one of the rockets or sticks of the day before yesterday. A refined poco-curantism has taken the place of conscientious earnestness. Troublesome or inconvenient opposition is laughed or joked away. The gravest subjects are frittered into jests; and principles are taken on and abandoned with as much ease as his Lordship's silk stockings. The gravest questions of social and political advancement are treated as if they were of no concern; and, in a House of Commons where parties are too evenly balanced for Ministerial comfort, the Ministerial mind cares for nothing but the neutralisation of hostile influences, and the retention of a majority sufficient for existence, if not for strength and respect—for place and power, if not for the dignity which should attend them.

But the Peace will bring a thousand questions into importance that slumbered during the war, and such statesmanship as the country now possesses will be put to a severe trial in dealing with them. It will not do for Prime Ministers to play fast and loose, either with great or with small questions. Reform in Parliament, National Education, our financial system; the Sunday question in London, as distinguished from the Sunday question in the provinces; the extension of Free Trade; the proper government of our Colonies; the removal of the impediments in the path of the men of genius who do not happen to be connected with the half-dozen reigning families who share between their sons, their nephews, and their servants, the great and little emoluments of the State—these are but a few of the questions upon which our present race of statesmen will have to take a side during the peace, or give way to honester and more vigorous men. A spirit of persiflage and jesting is not the spirit with which the affairs of a great nation can be conducted. Public men must learn to be in earnest. They must not only have convictions, but they must act up to them, or they will bring all government into contempt amongst us. How perilous a condition of society this would be they must have sufficient knowledge of the world and of history to be fully aware. A truly honest Government would not degrade itself by remaining in office for a day after it had adopted a course of policy upon any subject whatsoever, great or small, and been compelled to abandon it. A weak Government, that cannot carry out its own intentions, that asks for the support of a mob, that yields to one influence to-day and to a contrary influence on the morrow, is a national evil. A Parliament that keeps such a Government in a state of suspended animation, and that would do anything rather than be sent about its business, is a Parliament alike incompetent and mischievous—powerless for any good purpose, and fit for nothing but to bring into contempt the representative system of which it is the creature. The time is fast coming when this collapse of public virtue must be brought to an end. The insufficient Peace, and the burdensome taxation which accompanies it, will have their advantages, if they lead, as they promise to do, to the regeneration of the public spirit, and to a reconstitution of parties. What with so-called Conservatives who are not conservative; Liberals who are not liberal; and Reformers who systematically shirk the discussion of all questions of Reform, and the growth and extension of a spirit of easy, nonchalant conformity to anything and everything that will save the trouble either of thought or of action to those whose especial business it ought to be both to think and to act, the Government of this country threatens to become a mere farce. It is more than time that this state of things should be abrogated. If our old statesmen are too old to mend, it will fare ill with the country if the new generation do not produce better and more earnest politicians.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of the Day.		Amount of Ozone (0-10).	Mean amount of Cloud (0-10).
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.			Wet Bulb.	Evaporation.		
May 21	29.811	70.8	41.5	56.3	0.018	53.3	51.4	2	5.2
" 22	29.505	66.0	48.5	55.4	0.320	52.7	52.7	9	9.4
" 23	29.396	64.5	42.0	53.4	0.580	53.5	51.5	2	9.6
" 24	29.321	62.5	48.1	54.5	0.447	52.3	51.4	7	8.5
" 25	29.425	62.8	46.9	54.8	0.034	53.2	51.5	6	8.0
" 26	29.688	64.2	45.9	55.4	0.010	54.3	52.1	6	8.0
" 27	29.610	68.6	44.2	55.9	0.127	53.7	52.4	2	3.0
Mean	29.537	65.6	45.3	55.1	1.536	53.3	51.6	4.9	7.8

The range of temperature during the week was 29.3°.

The Weather.—Rain fell every day, with thunderstorms on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th; hail fell on the 23rd.

The direction of the wind was—On May 21st, S., became S.S.E. at 7 a.m., S.E. at 10 p.m.; and E. at 10 p.m. became S.S.E. at 6 p.m. on 22nd, S.S.W. at 9 a.m., S. at 10 a.m., S.S.E. at 2 p.m., moved through S. to W. at 3 p.m.; became S.W. at 5 p.m. on 23rd, 9 a.m. S.S.E., then constant changes till 2 p.m., when S.S.W., 3 p.m. moved through W. to N.W., became N. at 4 p.m., E.N.E. at 6 p.m.; moved through E. to S.S.E. at 6 p.m. on 24th, 10 a.m. E., 11 a.m. E., 12 p.m. S., 12 p.m. E., 4 p.m. through S. to S.S.W., 4 p.m. back to E., 4 p.m. S.W., 5 p.m. N.E., 6 p.m. E.N.E.; 3 a.m. on the 25th E., 5 a.m. E.S.E., 11 a.m. S.S.E., 2 p.m. S., 4 p.m. W., 6 p.m. N.W., 7 p.m. N.N.W., 7 p.m. W.; 6 p.m. on 26th, S.W. and S.S.W., 10 p.m. W.; 5 p.m. on 27th W.S.W., 3 p.m. S.W., in which quarter it remained.

Electricity, powerful and negative, on 22nd to 25th. Solar halo on 21st. On 24th, hawthorn, lilac, and Cheiranthus alpinus in flower.

E. J. LOWE.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A colliery explosion occurred in the works of the Governor and Company of Copperminers, Glamorgan-shire, on Saturday last, about ten o'clock in the morning, whereby ten

men were killed or died before they reached their homes, and two more are since dead; several others were slightly burned or injured.

A DESTRUCTIVE THUNDERSTORM.—During a thunderstorm which passed over the West Riding a few days ago a man was killed by the electric fluid on Bradford-moor. The shock apparently passed down from the breast to the right thigh, where it left a slight aperture. The chimney of the cottage in which he was standing was struck, the chamber floor torn up, and the plaster ripped off the wall in several places. Nearly all the panes of glass in the windows of the house opposite were blown out, and several persons in the street were severely stunned. At Leeds the river Aire became much swollen. Two youths, the one aged fifteen, the other ten years, got into a raft which was moored at one of the wharfs, loosened it, and floated down the stream upon it. When they had got a little distance they found themselves in a perilous position, and a person on board a vessel threw a rope to them. One of the lads seized the line, but the sudden jerk upset the raft, and they were both thrown into the river and drowned.

CELTIC REMAINS.—Several curious relics have been recently found within the town walls of ancient Dublin, including many singularly ornamented combs, bronze and iron fibule, and implements used in the manufacture of curiously-constructed wooden houses erected in that locality at a very remote era. Among the articles enumerated is an antique-shaped signet-seal, supposed by a distinguished heraldic authority to have belonged to the Lord-Deputy Essex, time of Elizabeth. —*Dublin Paper.*

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

WE are happy to announce that since the arrival of the Empress at St. Cloud, and especially within the last ten days, the improvement in her Majesty's health has been marked and rapid; and her strength is so much restored, that on the occasion of the late ball, at the summer palace, she was able to walk about the apartments, and take part in the entertainments of the evening, though she did not dance. Her Majesty's appearance bore little or no trace of her long confinement and sufferings, and, contrary to her usual custom of retiring early, she did not leave the ball till near four o'clock in the morning.

The Grand Duke Maximilian has left Paris; the Prince Oscar of Sweden, who is much liked, prolongs his stay. The representation at St. Cloud before these princes, and a variety of other foreign and native guests of distinction, of one of the Palais Royal pieces, "Si jamais je te pince," seemed somewhat singularly selected for the dignity of the occasion, and its unsuitableness was rendered doubly evident by the coldness of its reception: the soirée proved, in short, a failure, as might very reasonably have been expected.

The improvement in the Empress's health renders it probable that the period of the christening will soon be fixed. The ceremony will not take place before five o'clock in the afternoon, so as not to make the fatigues of the day too long for her strength; and it is hoped that she, as well as the Emperor, may be able to attend at the grand banquet of the Hôtel de Ville. It seems decided that the Prince Napoleon will go in person, on board the *Duchayla*, to Civita Vecchia, to meet the Cardinal Patrizi, charged by the Pope to perform the baptismal ceremony. The voyage of the Prince to the north is postponed till after the christening, and must, in consequence of the short period of the navigation being open later in the season, be abridged from the length of time it was originally intended to occupy.

The fêtes attendant on the baptism concluded, it is probable the Emperor and Empress will proceed to Plombières—or the Emperor alone—as he is ordered to take the waters for a rheumatic affection in the legs; after which he purposes to conduct the Empress to Biarritz, where the Imperial residence is now being completed for their reception. It is said that their Majesties will not confine themselves to these excursions, but will visit Canterets, Barèges, Bagnières de Bigorre, and Tarbes. The company of the Orleans Railroad have been making a trial of the carriages fitted up as apartments in which the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial are to proceed to Biarritz.

The expedition of the Emperor to Algeria is vaguely talked of for September.

The arrangements in the Champs Elysées, in and about the Palais d'Industrie, for the approaching cattle-show, advance rapidly, and the forage even is being got in in considerable quantities. So much interest and curiosity is attached to this peaceful rivalry, that numbers of persons daily visit the constructions, which are airy and commodious, and afford opportunities of seeing the animals at all sides.

Happily a great improvement has taken place in the weather, and the news from the provinces announces the disappearance of the inundations, and leads to a hope that the injury done to agricultural produce is, in many parts, less serious than was at first believed.

It appears certain that the plan talked of for building in the Champs Elysées is likely to be gradually carried into effect; and that very shortly a commencement will be made, by constructing on the right-hand side, looking on the Place de la Concorde and facing the Tuilleries, two immense buildings, in the same style of architecture as the Ministère de la Marine. In this case the Palais d'Industrie, purchased by the State, will be demolished. The Municipal Council has, moreover, taken into consideration a plan for the establishment of a public garden on the ground formerly occupied by the convent and the market of the Temple. The plan being submitted to the Emperor, his Majesty, in returning it, is said to have replied to the Préfet: "Say to the Municipal Council that I wish to have a monument erected in the middle to the memories of Louis XVI. and Marie-Antoinette, and that I desire personally to examine and correct the plan for this monument, as I am particularly anxious (*Je veux, je tiens*) that my name shall be attached to this work of expiation."

The desire on the part of the Emperor that none of the functionaries of State shall take any part in industrial speculations even extends to the husbands and immediate relatives of the ladies who hold places in the household of the Empress. M. de Morny, who was largely engaged in such affairs, has sold out of them; and one of the principal—that of Chaillet, has, it is said, been purchased by M. Veron.

At the review of the troops held on Tuesday at the Champ de Mars, the Empress made her appearance in a low, open carriage, attended only by one lady. Her Majesty was received with great and prolonged enthusiasm: she wore a dress of green silk, with a shawl of black lace intermixed with gold, and a bonnet of a delicate blush-rose colour.

The subscriptions made among the different arrondissements, of sums from one to five sous, intended to be presented to the Empress and the Prince Imperial, having amounted to 80,000 francs, the offering has been accepted with the announcement that her Majesty proposes to devote it to a charitable purpose. With this view the Emperor proposes to add annually the sum of 80,000 from his own coffer, and to establish with the sum thus united a fund for the support and education of the orphans of the poor adopted by poor families without children or their own; an arrangement by which both will profit equally.

A few days since the Maréchal Bosquet took in his carriage to St. Cloud two private soldiers of the Crimean army, in order that they might in person proffer a petition to the Emperor. One, an Arab negro, having seen a shell fall in the trenches at Sebastopol, took up the missile and was in the act of flinging it beyond the reach of mischief, when it burst, and carried away both his arms. The other is a Breton soldier, without family, who ever since the misfortune of his comrade has attended him night and day, fed, dressed, and accompanied him wherever he has gone. The petition of the Arab (who has been décoré) is to be permitted to return to his tribe; that of his self-constituted attendant, to be allowed to accompany him, promising that, should his services ever be required, he will return to his post. It is almost needless to say that the request of both has been acceded to.

The Théâtre Français has given a *reprise* of the "Cid," for the début of Lafontaine, late of the Gymnase. We regret, for the sake of one of the first comedians of the day, to say that this first attempt in classical tragedy has proved the reverse of successful, which result might very well have been foreseen. The Gymnase has "Les Fanchons du Vice," a piece of most improbable plot and indifferent execution. The Bouffes Parisiens has dug out of the library of Vienna an operette of Mozart, to which MM. Léon Battu and Ludovic Halévy have arranged a charming little poem: it has obtained Success.

### EXCITEMENT IN ITALY.

The Italian journals give a recital of some disturbances which have just taken place at Genoa and Turin. The *Cattolico* of Genoa states that at a grand banquet of the students, which was held on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the constitutional statute, a toast to the "Unity of Italy" was drunk with loud applause. On the following morning the same words were raised as a rallying cry among a numerous crowd in the street, and also at the theatre. The *Movimento*, another Genoa journal, states that the police had torn down a placard affixed to one of the pillars of the Carlo Felice Theatre which contained menaces against the Austrian Consul.

A letter in the *Echo du Mont Blanc*, in mentioning the subject, says:—Placards containing insults and threats against the Austrian Consul have been posted at the corners of several streets, and torn down by the police. In the evening several persons assembled under the windows of the Consul, threw stones against the door and at the Austrian arms over it, and uttered cries of "Down with the Consul—war against Austria!" The walls of Turin are covered with the words, "Death to Austria! Long live Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy!"

The *Risorgimento* of Turin of the 21st says:—

The constitution which Austria promises to her populations, the sending of an Archduke to Paris, the Concordat with Rome, the Council of Bishops at Vienna, are indeed significant facts which do not announce great confidence on the part of Austria. The fruits of the Paris Conference are not quite visible as yet, but some of them are ripening. It is now the duty of Italy to show herself patient, moderate, and prudent; and then we shall soon see that the benefits accruing to us from the Anglo-French alliance are more tangible than was at first believed. According to letters from Rome the Austrian and French notes have already been presented to the Pope. It is believed that Cardinal Antonelli will resign, and that he will be succeeded by Cardinal Viale Preila, now Papal Nuncio at Vienna.

A letter from Milan in the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa says:—"The agitation of 1847 and 1848 is reviving. Revolutionary inscriptions are making their appearance on the walls, such as the following:—'Victor Emmanuel, our King, for ever! Long live Cavour, the Italian Minister!'"

Signor D. Manin has addressed to one of the Turin papers a letter on what he calls the "theory of the poniard," denouncing the doctrine of assassination for political purposes as the great enemy of Italy which the national party must combat. He says:—

The great national party in Italy invites, and hopes to keep to itself, the whole of its people who really love their country, and especially the most judicious, the most worthy, and the most respected for the unstained honour of their lives. But these men will never answer to that appeal unless the national party separate itself solemnly, absolutely, and irrevocably from assassins. That absolute separation is necessary to conciliate the sympathies of Europe, and to gain to our national cause the respect, the veneration, and the affection which it merits. \* \* \* By exposing to the world our foul and fatal ulcer, I know I perform an act of courage. Italians, now is the time to efface that shameful stigma, to purify ourselves from that enormity. Our hands must be without stain. Let our purity from crime be the mark which shall distinguish the noble defenders of our country from the suicidal instruments of the enemies of all law. Ours shall be the honourable weapons which become noble and truly courageous men, and our duty is to profess and propagate the doctrines of pure and indisputable morality. Let the theory of assassination be left to the Jesuits, and let us abandon the poniard to the Sanfedisti.

### AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Persia*, which left New York on the 14th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last.

The *New York Herald* Washington correspondent pretends to know that a serious disagreement has occurred in the Cabinet between the President and Secretary Marcy with regard to Nicaraguan affairs. It is said that Mr. Marcy threatens to resign if General Walker's Government is recognised.

The Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the state of affairs in Kansas had been at work since the end of April, adjourning from one locality to another, for the convenience of taking evidence on the spot. The arrangement was—firstly, to inquire into the election frauds, and then into the Missouri aggression committed in December. Governor Reeder leads the examination of the witnesses; Messrs. Howard, Sherman, and Oliver are his colleagues, and their conduct is described as very candid and impartial. They are said to have remarked emphatically that the actual state of Kansas, as they find it, is far worse than any one at Washington could have expected. The case of the "Border Ruffians," so called, is conducted by General Whitfield, the assistant of Colonel Woodson, of Independence. A letter from Laurence, in Kansas, expresses some apprehension lest, notwithstanding the presence of the Committee of Congress, the slavery party should force on a violent struggle. The Sheriff of Douglas county, Mr. Jones, has adopted a course which is likely to irritate the Free-state men; and, if it does not involve them in actual conflict with the federal authority, must embarrass the progress of the investigations now pending. A regiment of four hundred men from Alabama, each furnished with "a Bible and a rifle," has come into Kansas, under the orders of Major Buford: its banners are inscribed "The Supremacy of the White Race," and "Kansas, the Outpost of Slavery." The men were feasted on their way, and treated with exciting orations by the slaveholding party; but their discipline is said to be so bad as to render them not a very formidable military force.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing on May 13, says:—

The President is decided in his purpose to receive Padre Vijil, the Minister sent to represent Walker's government in Nicaragua. This purpose may be communicated in the message answering the resolution of inquiry into Central American affairs. The opposition in the Cabinet seems not to have affected the President's inclination. This step, if taken in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the British representative here—which dismissal is now determined upon—it is believed by sagacious statesmen, will have the effect of reviving Lord Palmerston's power, which is tottering to its fall, and of seriously complicating our relations with all the European Governments. Indeed, it cannot be disguised that the most momentous consequences may ensue, involving the peace of this country in various quarters, and inviting entanglements and disputes which cannot at this time be appreciated by the public. A profound sensation will necessarily be created throughout Europe, leading to new and formidable combinations against the United States. It is by far the gravest complication since the Oregon difficulty.

The last direct accounts from Honduras stated that Cabanas, the former President of that province and a federalist, had been driven out by a sudden revolution, at the head of which was General Guardiola, who is named President. Cabanas fled to General Walker, and, with the aid of several hundred of his men and about fifteen hundred of his own countrymen, marched towards Honduras. On his arrival at the frontier he made a pause, having become disgusted with the conduct of his new allies, and, with the patriotic remark that he would not be instrumental in bringing such misery upon his country, he suddenly left, and is now in San Salvador.

The question whether or no Honduras will join in the league against Walker is not yet definitively settled. The President and his Cabinet are in favour of the measure. In case of their joining, they could, perhaps, bring into the field 1500 men. With the exception of this the province of Honduras is now much quieter than it has been for a number of years.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia steam-ship *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday. Her advices are two days later than the *Persia*. The papers furnish little news, however, except the Indian squabbles in Oregon and Washington territories. A body of regulars had been defeated by the Indians, with the loss of 28 killed. It is also reported that 1000 Indians were approaching the Dallas from the north. Several other fights had occurred, in which the whites were generally victorious. In Washington territory the Indians were attacking the settlements in every direction.

There was nothing new from Nicaragua, except a report at Aspinwall that Colonel Schlessinger had been recaptured, and would be shot.

A despatch from Washington, dated March 15, states that Secretary Marcy had sent for M. Marcolleta, the resident Minister from Nicaragua, on that day, and informed him of the determination of the Administration to recognise the Padre Vijil as the Minister from the new Government of Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Minister protested against it.

## THE PEACE REJOICINGS.

The manner in which the industrious millions of the metropolis left their ordinary occupations on Thursday last and poured into the streets must have satisfied any person as to the heartiness with which they were resolved to make a holiday, whatever their private opinions may be about the Treaty of Paris. From an early hour in the morning the streets were densely crowded; while every few minutes the various railways, omnibuses, and steam-boats poured in additions to the busy throng. As a general rule business was not suspended before the middle of the day, but tradesmen were closing up one after another in rapid succession, having resolved that all in their employment should, as far as possible, have an opportunity of bearing a part in the demonstrations consequent upon the celebration of peace.

From Hyde Park-corner to Mile-end, and for miles west and east of those points respectively, the inhabitants had made the most extensive preparations for the due observance of the day; while from north to south the same eager anxiety prevailed to take a part in the proceedings of the day which will form so prominent a part in the history of the country. In the various fashionable squares, in Park-lane and Piccadilly, the nobility had made extensive preparations for witnessing the fireworks in the parks. At the mansion of Lord Ward, in Park-lane, a gallery (the interior and seats of which were covered with crimson cloth) was erected, as well as a gas illumination, surrounding the whole of the pillars and windows, exactly fronting the firework repository in Hyde-park. From his Lordship's residence, both north and south, similar preparations had been made, the principal being those of the Marquis of Elandabane, the Marquis of Westminster, Mr. Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, and Mr. Donald Nicoll (opposite the Duchess of Gloucester's). Where galleries were not constructed, the balconies were rendered perfectly safe by means of strong wooden shores with iron bindings. Devonshire House was covered with galleries, from which a large number of the nobility was enabled to view the fireworks. Similar arrangements were made at the Duke of Sutherland's, and at most of the houses of the nobility from which a sight of the fireworks could be obtained.

In the morning the pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, amounting to nearly 2800, were paraded in the great square of the College by the senior Lieutenants and Adjutants of the establishment, and were inspected by the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and a brilliant staff of naval and military officers. After the inspection they were regaled in the spacious dining-halls with an excellent dinner of roast beef, each man receiving one pound (this is considered an extra, as a commutation in money was paid for the ordinary allowance of mutton and soup), and half a gallon of ale to drink the health of her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The members of the Royal Artillery Company also assembled in the morning in their parade-ground, Bunhill-row, and fired a *feu de joie* in honour of her Majesty's birthday. In the evening the officers gave a banquet to commemorate the blessings of peace.

In the forenoon an inspection of the Household Brigade, composed of the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, and the Scots Fusilier Guards, with the bands of the several regiments, took place on the parade of St. James's-park. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, his Highness the Reining Prince of Baden, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Viscount Hardinge), Lord Cardigan, and a brilliant staff of officers entered the ground and took up their position in front of the Horse Guards. The troops formed in line, presenting arms, the united bands playing "God Save the Queen." The infantry commenced evolutions by opening in single and double columns, and marching in quick and slow time round the ground, when, having taken up their original position, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the illustrious visitors, and staff, passed through the line, inspecting the various companies. At the conclusion his Royal Highness Prince Albert complimented the officers for their strict attention to this important branch of the service, and left the parade for Buckingham Palace, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

At twelve o'clock the guns at the Tower and in St. James's-park were fired. Several thousands of persons assembled in the Park to witness this simple ceremony.

As the Government did not accede to the request of the managers to throw open the theatres to the public free on the night of rejoicing, the managers determined to close them, and dramatic performances were consequently given at two and three o'clock in the afternoon, in order that the large concourse of strangers in London might without difficulty have an opportunity of visiting the theatres before the illuminations commenced.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE HORSE GUARDS, and the ORDINANCE-OFFICE, Pall-mall, engraved and described at pp. 577 and 580.

THE ADMIRALTY.—The entire length of the architectural line of this building was illuminated with lamps. A large central device represented the Admiralty anchor, surmounted by the Royal crown. At the extremities were festoons of lamps; and on each side of the central entrance the initials V. R. We have engraved it at p. 580.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—A crown, surrounded by two six-foot stars, all in gas jets, with coloured reflectors, and lined with illuminated gas-buckets, in colours.

HOME-OFFICE, TREASURY, and BOARD OF TRADE.—This was a very splendid affair, extending the entire length of the above buildings. It consisted of five banners suspended from a continuous cable, each banner bearing the component letter of the word PEACE; and the cable loops, by which the banners were suspended, formed medallions, containing the initial letters of the different Sovereigns in the alliance. At the extreme right and left of the composition were placed the letters V. and N., encircled by a similar cable of laurel wreaths. The whole was in beautifully-coloured lamps, and prepared by Messrs. Hancock and Rixon, of Cockspur-street.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—In the centre a pair of very elaborate laurel wreaths, surmounted by flags of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, with a brilliant crescent in the centre, supported on the dexter side by a very large British crown, beneath it the star of Brunswick, with the initials V. R., on the sinister side by the crown of France; beneath was the star of the Legion of Honour, with the initials L. N., all in gas, erected by Messrs. Huxley and Heriot. Engraved at p. 593.

STATIONERY-OFFICE.—A large star in the centre—on the right the letter V., surmounted by the British crown; and on the left the letter N., surmounted by the French crown. The whole in coloured lamps, by Heineke, of Great Portland-street.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The magnificent portico was brilliantly lighted—the columns were wreathed with lamps, which also extended throughout the outlines of the frieze and pediment; the beautiful inscription, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," being in large transparent capitals. There were festoons of lamps at the sides, and devices on the other fronts of the building.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Brilliant stars affixed to the lamps along the front. We have engraved these illuminations at page 592.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, Leadenhall-street.—The entire facade was lighted with festoons, stars, and pendants, of graceful design; the tympanum was filled with laurel, scrollwork, and stars; and the frieze bore in large letters "Peace." From its great extent, and the lightness and elegance of the design, this illumination was one of the most successful displays. We have engraved it at page 597.

NATIONAL GALLERY.—This splendid illumination, which we have engraved at page 608, was formed of the flags of England and France, with those of Turkey and Sardinia combined in the centre, with a large star above and the crescent beneath; on the right were placed the letters V. A., surmounted by the British crown, and a military cross beneath the letters; on the left were the letters N. E., surmounted by the French crown, and a military cross beneath the letters. The whole of the composition was supported on each flank by laurel branches. These several devices, or "crystal" spangles, were formed of white and coloured glass drops, lighted with gas, and had a very novel and sparkling effect. This new mode of illumination, the devices of which are registered, is by Defries and Sons, Houndsditch.

SOMERSET HOUSE was very brilliantly illuminated, the entire front facing the Strand being covered. In the centre was a large anchor, representing the naval power of England; around and above which were placed the standards of England, France, and Sardinia supporting that of Turkey; the whole surrounded by wreaths of laurel. On one side of the device was the initial of her Majesty, and on the other that of the Emperor of the French, surrounded by brilliant stars, all in variegated lamps. At each extremity of the building were large transparencies displaying the combination of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, by groups of flags. Immediately under the centre device, and extending along the front of the building, was a lengthened scroll, on which was written in richly-ornamented letters, "Peace and Good Will to all Nations." This design was 135 feet in length and 50 feet in height. The roof and cornice were illuminated with flambeaux. Messrs. Gardner, of West Strand, were intrusted by the Government to design and carry out this splendid work.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.—A star of Brunswick ten feet in diameter; V. R., peculiarly constructed of laurel-leaves, in the centre, with an endless knot, emblematical of lasting peace.

GUILDHALL (City).—A brilliant crown, with the initials V. R. BRITISH MUSEUM.—The railings of the ornamental fence brilliantly illuminated with gas-flames issuing from a large number of candelabra, and from urns on the entrance-gates. The four large stone pedestals surmounted by double rows of brilliant jets. This was a most classic design, and had a very imposing effect.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—A magnificent British crown in oil lamps. The entablature and edges of the facade hung with oil buckets. Around each pillar of the chief entrance were wreaths of oil buckets, which made the columns appear as if entwined with snakes. Supports—two stars of Brunswick, with branches of laurel. Initials—V. R. Motto—"Peace and Commerce." The side of the building facing the Thames was similarly decorated.

THE ROYAL MINT.—A large crown, elaborately enriched, surmounting a brilliant star; on one side V. R., on the other Napoleon III. and the Turkish crescent.

FISHMONGERS' HALL, London-bridge.—Two radiated gas stars, 11 feet diameter; a 9-feet gas crown. The word "Peace" in 5-feet letters. By Stevens and Sons.

## CLUB HOUSES.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—A medallion eleven feet in diameter, with a sword and anchor crossed in the centre. The medallion was surrounded by a six-foot crown, and surrounded by laurel-leaves, with the union-jack and ensign on each side; and a large scroll, with the name of Victoria. By Stevens and Sons, Southwark-bridge-road.

THE GUARDS.—A star, crown, and wreath of laurels. CARLTON.—Large gas flambeaux on the pillars in front of the building. CONSERVATIVE.—A large crown, with laurel wreaths; the initials V. R., in a peculiarly shaded letter, supported by the rose, shamrock, and thistle. Made by Messrs. Greenhill, Ryder-street.

ATHENÆUM.—Two large round wreaths, with her Majesty's initials. By Farrady, of Wardour-street.

SENIOR UNITED SERVICE.—Mr. Dethridge, of Gerrard-street, Soho, prepared the following device, which was greatly admired:—Scrolls of laurel surrounding a medallion, encircling the rose and thistle, surmounted by a large crown and two flags; on each side, two large stars, with thistle and shamrock in the centre. Underneath, wreaths of laurel and a star, and the rose in the centre. The initials V. R., and the word "Peace" in very large letters.

THE WELLINGTON.—A crown, surmounted by a lion; two military flags; a large anchor; the letters V. R. on each side of the crown; a wreath of rose, shamrock, and thistle ribbon, with motto, "Cor unum via una." Along the top, "The Wellington," in four-foot letters. By Hedge and Co.

BOODLE'S.—Large wreath of laurels, with crown in centre; letters V. R.; two stars of Brunswick.

THE EAST INDIA UNITED SERVICE, St. James's-square.—V. R. in centre of a brilliant star, surmounted by the Imperial crown, the whole resting on scroll and festoons in gas. From the Albion Works, Wilton-road, Pimlico.

## RESIDENCES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

In the various fashionable squares, in Park-lane, Piccadilly, and aristocratic regions northward of that thoroughfare, the brilliant illuminations drew admiring crowds from dusk till midnight. The favourite device with many of the nobility and gentry was a star formed of gas jets. At Lady Peel's, Whitehall; Mr. Disraeli's, Grosvenor-gate; Lord Calthorpe's, Lord Sondes's, and the Marquis of Exeter's, Grosvenor-square; and the Earl of Yarborough's, Arlington-street, there was only a plain star. At Lord Palmerston's, Piccadilly, there was not only a star, but a crown, and the initials V. R., encircled with a wreath of laurel. At the Duke of Northumberland's, Charing-cross, there was a large star, with a crown in the centre. The same combination was chosen by the Earl of Bradford, Belgrave-square. The Duke of Buccleuch, Montague-house, had a crown with variegated lamps.

Apsley House (Duke of Wellington's), Hyde-park-corner.—On the parapet of the mansion large triple jets of gas; and beneath the central portico in large gas capitals "Long Live the Queen."

The Marquis of Lansdowne's, Berkeley-square.—The initials V. R., crown, gas.

The Earl Granville's, Bruton-street.—The initials V. R., and a brilliant gas star.

The Earl of Harrowby's, Grosvenor-square.—Star and variegated lamps. Lord Ward's, Park-lane.—Coat of arms encircled with jets of gas; the eighteen columns of the house decorated with spiral twists and flags of all nations. A most magnificent device.

Lord Poltimore's, Grosvenor-square.—V. R., star, gas jets.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, Grosvenor-square.—V. R., star, gas jets.

The Dowager Duchess of Cleveland's, Grosvenor-square.—The initials V. R., encircled with laurels and variegated lamps.

St. Katharine Docks.—Large crown, V. R., English and French naval flags crossed, encircled with laurels of variegated lamps.

The Brazilian Minister's, Cavendish-square.—The Brazilian coat of arms, with a coffee plant on one side and the tobacco plant on the other, with lamps, and a crown.

The French Ambassador's, Knightsbridge.—The Imperial arms, with those of England. A brilliant device.

The Duke of Somerset's, Park-lane.—A crown and flags, with variegated lamps, the letters V. A. and N. E.

The Duke of Norfolk's, St. James's-square.—Crown and cushion, V. R., encircled with laurel-leaves.

The Duke of Sutherland's, Stable-yard.—Two crossed swords, variegated lamps, and the word "Peace" in large capitals.

Lord Panmure's, Belgrave-square.—A medallion eight feet in diameter, with a six-foot crown above and buckle and the beneath. On the front the four standards—England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia.

Lambeth Palace.—A crown, V. R., and "Peace," in variegated lamps.

Bishop of London's, St. James's-square.—Emblem (in gas), a dove descending with the olive branch of peace, supported by wreaths of laurel. Motto, "Esto perpetua."

Bishop of Winchester's, St. James's-square.—A large crown in variegated oil-lamps, with the initials V. N.

## TRADESMEN'S HOUSES AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Pellatt and Co.'s, Baker-street, Portman-square.—The centre was a crystal chandelier, of richly-cut glass spangle drops, around which were suspended the flags of Turkey, France, Sardinia, and the union-jack of England. The patterns of the flags were shown in coloured drops. On each side of the chandelier were richly-cut spangle stars, three feet high, the garter and cross in their proper colours; one the star of the Order of the Garter, and the other that of the Thistle. Beneath were the letters V. R., three feet high, surrounded with green-tinted laurel leaves, tied up with crimson and blue ribbon, all formed of richly-cut and refractive spangle work. An arch connected the two sides, formed of refractive angle drops; above which was the well-timed family motto of the Pellatts, "Veritas vincit" (Truth conquers). In front were four glass pillars, surmounted with crystal spears, and connected with chains of crystal. The whole of this costly and elaborate design was lighted with gas from the back.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.—On each tower of the ancient portal of St. John were beacon fires, as in "ye olden tyme." This is in keeping with the historical and chivalric association of the place, and also novel—the only place in England where a standard beacon now exists being on Hadley Church tower, Middlesex.

White, Fairchild, and Co.'s, Borough.—The Royal arms, surmounted by the British crown; the initials V. R.; the Sardinian, French, and Brunswick stars.

Moses', corner of Minories and Aldgate.—A massive crown, more than nine feet high, with the letters V. R., and two laurel-sprays extending forty feet. In the Minories, two mottoes in very large letters—"God Save the Queen," and "God Bless the People;" with this was incorporated the Vitruvian scroll, lighted by twenty thousand jets. The large windows were entirely filled with three gorgeous emblematic transparencies.

Shoolbred and Co.'s, Tottenham-court-road.—Very large crown, laurel branches, and two stars in gas.

Withers', Baker-street.—A large brilliantly-illuminated transparency of the Royal star, encircled with the Order of the Garter and laurel, surmounted with the Imperial crown. Motto: "Peace, long may it reign."

Day and Son's, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—Three large transparencies, vigorously painted by a distinguished artist, and very effectively lighted. 1. War—The Allies attacking Sebastopol. 2. Peace—A View of the same Spot—groups of the Allies fraternising with Russian soldiers; in the foreground disabled cannon overgrown with lilies. The rainbow introduced emblematic of the covenant. 3. The Arms of England and the Allies.

Davis's Floorcloth Works, Mile-end-gate.—A seven-feet gas star, with a crown projecting some twelve inches from the centre, resting on a bed of laurels; on either side the V. and R., five feet in height; and several small emblems, such as shamrocks, thistles, &c., encircled, and occupying the space of about 15 feet by 12.

W. B. Simpson's, 456, West Strand.—A handsome transparency, representing Peace resuming the sovereignty of Europe, surrounded by a motto:—"In Times of Peace the Arts and Commerce Flourish."

Medwin and Co., 86, Regent-street.—Amidst flags, a large transparency. The subject: A centre figure of Victory, twice life-size, crowned with laurel, and seated upon a lion. By her side a funeral-urn, with a ribbon inscribed "To the Departed Brave." In her right hand an olive-branch; on her left the French eagle. The rocky base inscribed "Alma, Silistria, Balaklava, Malakoff, Sebastopol," &c. Also life-size figures of a grenadier and French soldier of the line, a Sardinian, and a Turk. In the right and left corners of the tableau are sections of the Exhibition of 1851, and Palais de l'Industrie of 1855. Inscription: "England and France united give hope to Hungary, unity to Italy, freedom to Poland, and peace to the world."

Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, Regent-street.—A large transparency, painted by John Abelson, and rising above the second-floor windows; the subject allegorical of the union of France and England; Britannia, and two French and British soldiers and sailors; with brilliant sunlight, and other vivid effects, cleverly painted.

Mr. R. Ackermann's, 191, Regent-street.—A large Brunswick star, with initials V. R. in brilliant jets of gas, surmounted with the national flags of England and France.

Unity Banking Association.—The illumination upon the Unity Building, in Cannon-street, City, of the word "Unity" in letters ten feet high, and upon the branch offices, at No. 1, Coventry-street, Leicester-square, the same word in letters seven feet high, all in gas.

Dakin and Co.'s, 1, St. Paul's Churchyard.—Pillars of jets along the whole front of the building facing St. Paul's, and a large star.

Sovereign Insurance Office, St. James's-street.—An immense crown surrounded by a laurel wreath. Motto, "Long Live the Sovereigns."

Lambert and Rawling's, Coventry-street.—Large star, with Brunswick cross in the centre. Letters V. R.

London Tavern.—A brilliant star in gas, supported by the initials V. R.

Cordwainers'-hall.—A large crown, with the initials V. R. on either side.

Scott's Bank, Cavendish-square.—A magnificent star of Brunswick, 17 feet in diameter, encircled by laurel.

Old Hummums, Covent-garden.—A star, with V. R. in the centre.

Dean and Dray, London-bridge, gas-fitters.—A brilliant star; scroll, with jets of gas; the initials V. N., supported by long branches of laurel and scrollwork. Motto: "Allied, irresistible."

Sir Robert Peel's, Prince's-gate, Hyde-park.—A large crescent and cross, in refulgent gas.

Burgess', 107, Strand.—The entire front wreathed and festooned with fresh laurel surrounding a white banner of Peace, and large imperial crown in coloured lamps.

The Conservative Land Society, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand.—The St. George's star of the Order of the Garter, with motto, "Honi soit" &c., composed of nearly 12,000 crystal drops, and the letters in bold relief, projecting from the balcony, "Conservative Land Society," also in crystal with fluted glass. This brilliant and novel mode of lighting was accomplished by placing the gas jets four inches behind the zinc plates and glass. It was the invention of Mr. Palmer, of the Royal Italian Opera.

Thurston and Co.'s Catherine-street, Strand.—An oriel window; the large vesica centre containing figures of Peace laden with corn, and bearing a palm-branch; Britannia reclining amidst tombs. Inscription—"Britannia mourns her heroes now at rest." A second group of three figures on one horse rapidly retreating, allegorical of War. The tracery of the corners contained in quarterfoil the arms of the Allies. The side compartments bore representations of her Majesty, and above, a choir singing "Glory to God." The side, as "Victoria Victrix," represented her Majesty in a war costume, with sheathed sword, holding her hand towards the north.

The Arch, entrance to Dean's-yard, Westminster.—A triple row of lamps—red, white, and blue—along the roof of the arch, surmounted by a brilliant crown, with medallions on each side of the Queen and Prince Albert. Festoons of lamps along the ropes on each side of the gateway.

Hunt and Roskell's, 156, New Bond-street.—Illumination in gas, covering the front of the house; beneath wreaths of laurel "Welcome Peace," above it the ciphers V. R.; a large star; the whole surmounted by an Imperial crown.

Westbourne-terrace, 140.—A transparency. The Angel of Peace, supported by the shields and banners of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey; a ribbon bearing the names of St. Arnaud, Raglan, Canrobert, Cambridge, Pelissier, Simpson, Cathcart, Bosquet, Brown, &c., &c.; motto, "Honour to our Heroes," "Peace to all Nations."

Bingley and Metcalf's, Oxford-street.—A very large star of Brunswick, Royal arms of England in burnished gold, and a halo of surpassing brilliancy.

Messrs. Wakeling and Sons', Gerrard-street, Soho.—In gas, a fowl anchor and cable, surrounded by an enormous ring of brilliant stars.

County Fire-office, Regent-street.—Wreaths of laurel surrounding the initials V. R., and surmounted by a crown.

Swan and Edgar's, Regent-street and Piccadilly.—Three brilliant stars. Howell and Co.'s, Regent-street.—A large and elaborate device, with stars, surmounted by a crown, and encircled with laurel.

Hodge and Lowman's, Argyle House, Regent-street.—A brilliant crown, laurel wreath, flags of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, supported by two stars of Brunswick; initials, V. A., N. E., A. M., V. E.; motto, "Alma—Balaklava—Inkerman—Sebastopol."

H. J. and D. Nicoll's, Regent-street.—A revolving star, and pillars of fire, two crowns, and the Order of the Garter surmounting the Royal arms in a halo of light; motto, "God Save the Queen," and "Peace for ever."

Mr. W. Smith, 5 and 6, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.—A ship in full sail on a sea of gas, with star and garter; motto, "Peace and Commerce."

Golden Cross, Charing-cross.—The initials of the Queen of England and the Emperor of the French, with the word "Peace" between them, inclosed by a brilliant star on each side, and surmounted by a crown.

London General Omnibus Company, Charing-cross.—A large transparency: the standard of England, encircled by laurel branches, and supported by the flags of France, Sardinia, and Turkey. Mottoes: "Union is strength"—"Welcome to peace."

Prater's, Army Clothier, Charing-cross.—A beautiful transparency. The Angel of Peace, descending with a branch of palm and willow-branch, supports the shields and flags of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey. Fritchett's, St. James's-street.—The front of the house covered with about eighty stars of nine jets each. These were a novel kind of burner, recently introduced from Germany.

Messrs. Defries', 147, Houndsditch.—This firm illuminated the following:—National Gallery; Pantheon, Oxford-street; City of London Club; Lord Stamford and Warrington's; Carlin's, Regent-street; Simpson's, Regent-street; *Illustrated London News*, and *Sunday Times* Offices, Fenton's Hotel, and Jullien's, Regent-street, with their newly-registered devices, formed of crystal spangles, of various colours, so as to illustrate the true national emblematic designs.

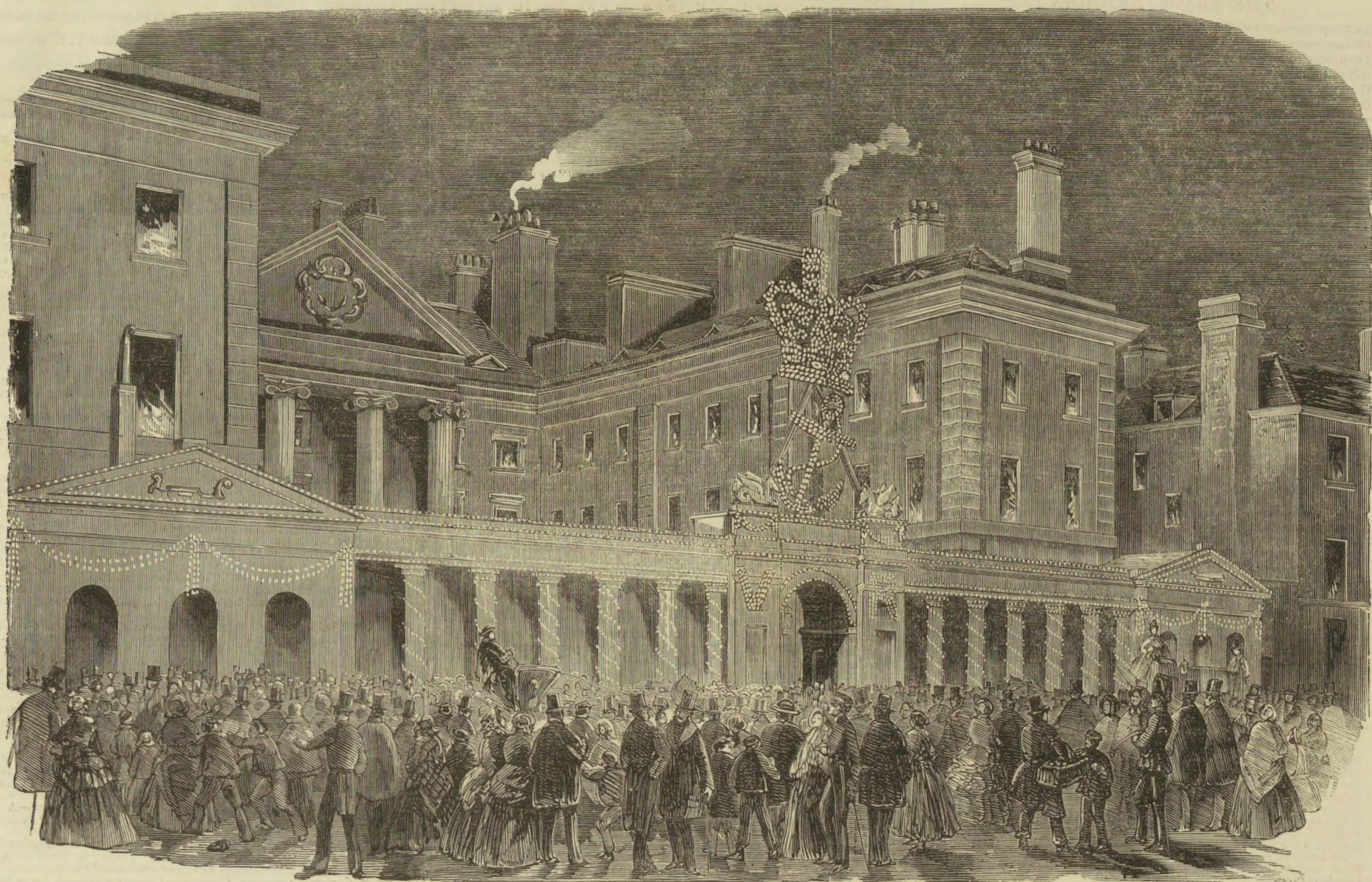
Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.—V. R., surmounted by laurel, in gas; crystal star of gas jets, by Defries and Son, Houndsditch.

THE RAILWAY STATIONS.—The Brighton Railway had a beading of gas running along the top and sides of the principal face of the building, with a monster reflecting star in the centre. The South-Eastern office had a star. The Blackwall terminus, in Fenchurch-street; the top and sides had beadings of gas, and on the front of the building four medallions, also in gas, containing the names of the Allies—England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey. The Great Western Terminus—more than 46,000 jets of gas required to give effect to the devices. The South-Western Station, Waterloo-road—a magnificent British crown, fifteen feet in height, supported by the flags of England and France, Sardinia and Turkey, interspersed with festoons. The initials V. R.

The brilliancy of the display on Thursday night is, in great measure, accounted for by its being the first Peace Illumination since the introduction of gas for this purpose; and those persons who remember the illuminations of 1814 and 1815, with streets of houses lighted by a tallow candle in each window-pane, can best appreciate the splendour we have gained by the application of gas to public illumination.

REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—On Monday last the Emperor reviewed, in the Champ de Mars, the troops of the garrison and army of Paris. The infantry, consisting of two divisions of the line and two divisions of the Imperial Guard, was drawn up on five lines facing the avenue of La Mothe Piquet. It consisted of twenty-two battalions, and was commanded by Generals Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Courtigis, l'Amiral, Groben, Forey, and Sourie. The cavalry occupied the left, and was composed of the Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard, the Carabiniers, the 11th Regiment of Dragons (lately returned from Rome), a regiment of Lancers, the Guides of the Imperial Guard, a regiment of Chasseurs, another of Hussars, the Garde de Paris, and the Gendarmes. The artillery was stationed opposite the Ecole Militaire. Marshal Magnan commanded in chief. At one o'clock the Emperor arrived on the ground, mounted on his favourite Arabian horse. On his right rode the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, and on his left Prince Oscar of Sweden, both dressed in the uniform of General Officers of their nation. Prince Napoleon was on the right of the Archduke, and Marshals Vaillant, Canrobert, and Bosquet followed at a short distance. Next came a multitude of French and foreign General and superior officers, and the aide-de-camp of the three Marshals, and the cortege was closed by a detachment of the Cent Gardes. Two open carriages followed. In the first was seated the Empress, who was enthusiastically cheered by the people. The second carriage was occupied by the Princess Mathilde. The Emperor having rapidly passed before the lines of the troops took his station in front of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, when the *defile* commenced. Each corps, as it marched by, saluted the Emperor and Empress with its acclamations. The four regiments of the division of General Forey, every man of which wore the Crimean medal, attracted particular attention, and were hailed with enthusiasm by the population. The *defile* was terminated at about half-past three, when their Majesties returned to St. Cloud, with their Royal guests.

FALL OF A SUSPENSION-BRIDGE IN CANADA.—Yesterday morning (April 30) the sad intelligence reached Quebec that the suspension-bridge over the Montmorenci had given way, and that several lives had been lost. Little credence was at first given to the rumour. There had been statements made before to the effect that the bridge was not to be trusted. People crossed it with terror, it was so shadowy, so light, and so high. Like a mere cobweb, it hung across the chasm over the very brink of the Falls. The superintending engineer had asserted that the structure was safe, and the road trust had taken possession of it. Nevertheless, on the northern bank of the Montmorenci, five of the seven strands of one of the wire cables had previously given way, and the cable had been repaired. There was something wrong. Yesterday morning (April 30), while a man and a woman were crossing in a cart, about eight or half-past eight o'clock, and a lad sixteen years of age was crossing on foot, the chain plates attached to the anchors on the south side of the Montmorenci snapped asunder, the bridge dropped down, throwing all upon it over and down the Falls into the pool, 300 feet below, and which is 36 feet deep, swung itself round over the cataract, and there it hangs now like a ribbon from the two towers on the south side. The roar when the bridge gave way was terrific. The clanking of the iron reverberated like thunder. A Mr. Giroux, who lives a mile off, distinctly heard the noise. The bridge is a complete loss to the turnpike trust. Nothing stands except the towers, one only of which is injured. A Mr. Cloutier was actually upon the bridge with his horse and light cart a moment before the accident happened, and, but for his horse and cart, would, perhaps, now have been in another world. The horse perceived something wrong in stepping upon the bridge, hurriedly backed off again, and was scarcely off when the whole structure fell. The bridge cost £9000.—*Quebec Gazette*, May 1.



THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.—THE ADMIRALTY.

## THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.

The following splendid illuminations were designed and executed by Messrs. Stevens and Sons, Darlington Works, Southwark, gas engineers to the Admiralty and the War Department. The following are the details:—

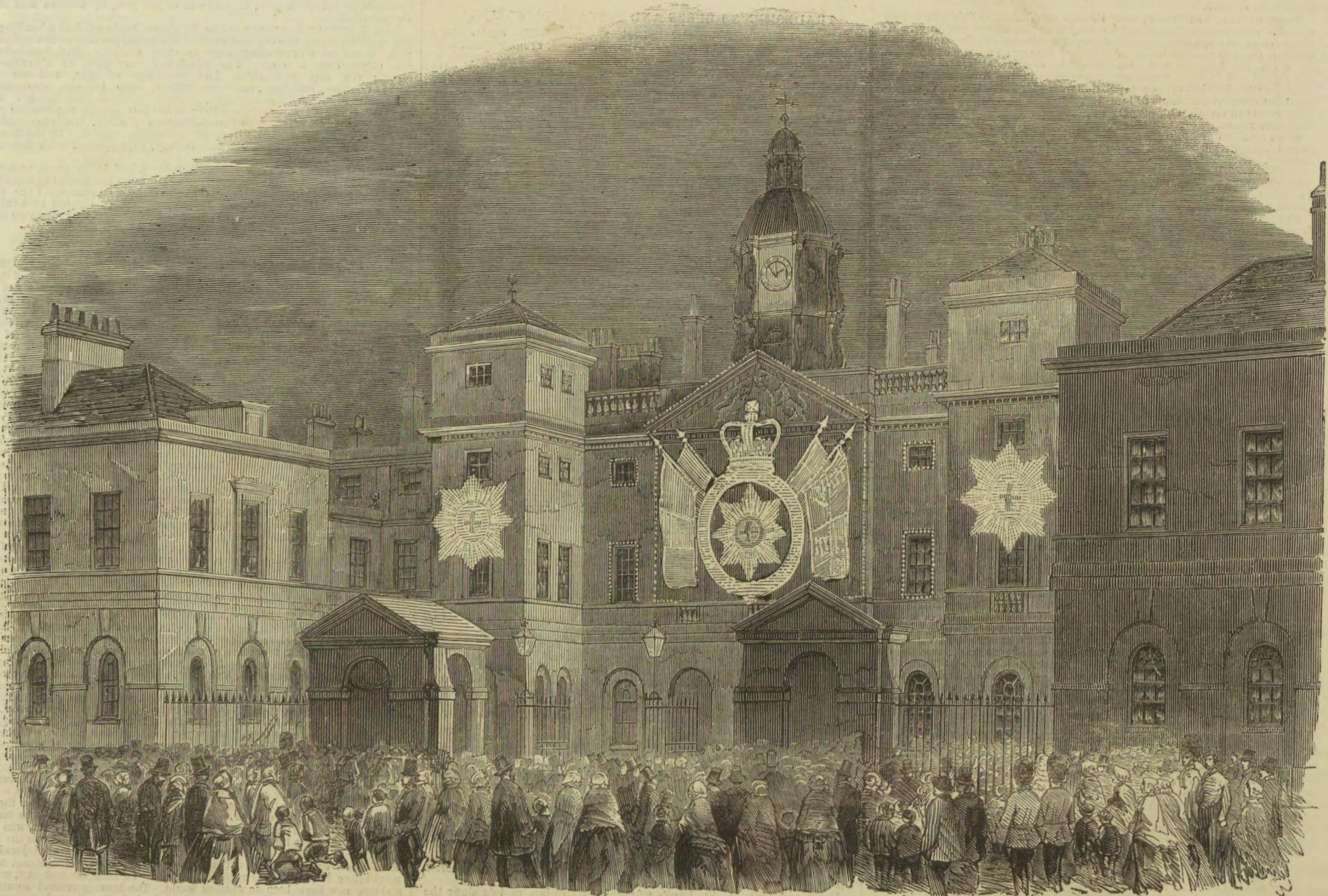
**THE HORSE GUARDS (Whitehall front).—**A garter, twelve feet in diameter, in gas glass bucket-lamps; the motto, "HONI . SOIT . QUI . MAL . Y . PENSE," in gas jets; and in the centre a brilliant radiated star, five feet six inches in diameter; two large flags, English and French;

and two smaller ditto, Turkish and Sardinian. The flag-staffs had glass bucket-lamps. The crown, nine feet high, surmounted the garter; and the two radiated stars were eleven feet in diameter, with reflecting rays and gas jets. The outline of the centre compartment of the building, and two windows to the right and two windows to the left of the centre, were surrounded with gas in glass bucket-lamps. The Park front of the Horse Guards had the garter, star, and crown, and the flags and stars right and left, the same as the Whitehall front. The outline of the building was also surrounded with gas in glass bucket-lamps.

**THE ORDNANCE-OFFICE (see Engraving on the front page of the present Number).—**Two wreaths, 13 feet diameter, in gas jets; one encircling V.

and the other R, in the centre, in gas glass buckets. With each wreath were displayed two large flags, English and French, and two smaller flags, Sardinian and Turkish; and in the centre of each was a Turkish standard, with half-moon and spear-head. The flagstaffs had gas glass bucket-lamps. In the centre was a nine-foot crown in gas jets; and in each of the wings was an eleven-foot radiated star.

It may be worthy of notice, respecting the amount of work in one of the large gas stars, at the Horse Guards and the Ordnance Department, Pall-mall—upwards of 2000 jets complete each star, and 2500 each crown—the whole work was executed within a fortnight, the workmen being occupied from six in the morning until twelve at night.



THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.—THE HORSE GUARDS, WHITEHALL FRONT,



THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.—WATERLOO-PLACE

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 1.—2nd Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 2.—Gordon Riots in London began, 1780.  
 TUESDAY, 3.—Harvey died, 1657.  
 WEDNESDAY, 4.—British and French Fleets ordered to Dardanelles, 1853.  
 THURSDAY, 5.—Massacre at Hango Head, 1855.  
 FRIDAY, 6.—Battle of Dettingen, 1745.  
 SATURDAY, 7.—Death of Bishop Warburton, 1779.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 5	0 35	1 0	1 25	1 50	2 15	2 40
3	0	2	15	2	40	3
0	5	1	0	3	20	3
4	5	4	5	4	25	4
5	10	5	10	5	15	5
10	15	10	15	10	20	10
15	20	15	20	15	25	15
20	25	20	25	20	30	20
25	30	25	30	25	35	25
30	35	30	35	30	40	30
35	40	35	40	35	45	35
40	45	40	45	40	50	40
45	50	45	50	45	55	45
50	55	50	55	50	0	50
55	0	55	0	55	5	55
0	5	0	5	0	10	0

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## IN THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

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## THE PEACE REJOICINGS.

Having been enabled to illustrate only a portion of the PEACE REJOICINGS this week, we are compelled to announce for Saturday next, JUNE 7th, another

## MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE NUMBER

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

INCLUDING  
 TWO-PAGE ENGRAVINGS  
 OF THE

FIREWORKS IN HYDE AND GREEN PARKS,  
AND ON PRIMROSE HILL;

And a General View of London during the Illuminations, as seen from Hampstead Heath; also, a continuation of the Illuminations, Transparencies, &c.  
 Scenes from the Peace Commemorations in Dublin, Edinburgh, Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c.  
 Epsom Races:—Portraits of the Winners of the Derby and Oaks.  
 Ball to Her Majesty at the Turkish Embassy, &c.,  
 The Foundation Ceremonies of the Strangers' Home.

## A FINE-ARTS SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING

Beautiful Engravings of the following Pictures from the Exhibitions:—  
 "Ante-chamber of the Tribunal of the Inquisition." Painted by L. Haghe. "A Neapolitan Peasant Boy." By F. Y. Hurlstone. "Funeral in the Vosges Mountains." By Brion. "Fête Champêtre." By G. Dodgson. "Wotton, Surrey." By G. Barnard. "Maidenhood." Painted by G. E. Hicks.  
 Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER and SUPPLEMENT, 10d.; Stamped, 1s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

EVERY day's experience illustrates more and more forcibly the inconveniences and anomalies which attend our present system of diplomacy, and the fallacy of the theory upon which the conduct of our international relations—whether of peace or war—depends. The theory of the Constitution is that to make war and to make peace is the exclusive prerogative of the Crown, to be exercised irrespectively of all control or interference on the part of its subjects. In practice, however, the people, being called upon to supply the means for making war, virtually have a controlling voice as to the expediency of the war before it is undertaken, and as to its conduct during all its continuance. The practice, further, is that when peace is made, or so soon after as the cumbrous and dilatory forms of "ratification" have been gone through, the Crown informs its subjects of the fact, by messages to both Houses of Parliament, and by proclamation to the sound of trumpets; and calls upon the country to offer up thanksgiving, and to rejoice amid the blaze of fireworks and illuminations. Both in the case of war and peace, therefore, the Royal prerogative defers to the popular opinion; but with a difference. In the initiating and throughout the conduct of war the popular will possesses the power of a direct veto upon the exercise of the Royal prerogative, inasmuch as the supplies must be of its giving; on the contrary, when peace is to be made, the Royal prerogative is free to act unchecked by the popular will, inasmuch as the Crown has no need to call for additional grants of money to effect its purpose. What is the result? That the country is called upon publicly to sanction and to support a war the issues of which are to be regulated privately and irresponsibly by the Royal prerogative—to carry on a contest at great expense of blood and treasure, having approved the purposes with which it was undertaken, but without the faintest pretence at a voice in adjusting the conditions upon which it may be terminated. A precisely parallel case would be that of giving a solicitor unlimited means to conduct a suit who should have authority to compromise it at any moment upon terms that might not be to the interest of his client.

Secret diplomacy, the bane and curse of all international relations, is a relic of the ancient theory of absolute monarchy,

which admitted of no will, no interests, in the State but those of the Sovereign. This theory, we all know, has long been exploded in this country, and therefore, whilst secret diplomacy may still be very applicable to despotic States, where there is only one will to consult and satisfy, it is both absurd and hurtful in a constitutional State, where the ultimate power and charge rest with the people. In the United States of America and other Republics this anomaly does not exist. In such Governments the sanction of all diplomatic relations is with the Senate, or representative body; and, consequently, secret diplomacy is impossible among them.

These remarks might be supported by copious references to all periods of history; but we shall be satisfied with one or two illustrations suggested in the progress of the Eastern question, now amicably, we would hope also happily, terminated. We all recollect the communication made by the late Emperor Nicholas to our Ambassador, Sir H. Seymour, in the early part of the spring of 1853, unfolding his designs upon the Ottoman territories, and by Sir Hamilton communicated to his Government at home. Does any one doubt that if those communications, in place of being buried in the archives of the Foreign-office, had been published to the country, the British people would not have risen as a man to oppose this scheme of monstrous iniquity before it became too late? And can any one doubt that by such prompt and timely action we should have secured an earlier and a cheaper victory than that which we are now called upon to celebrate? Again. We very recently called attention, in an article of some length, to the extraordinary manner in which, by a note appended to the Treaty of Paris, a new principle of maritime law—or rather not a new principle, but a principle invented by Russia in 1780, and for fifty years resisted by the British nation—had been solemnly sanctioned; in other words, how our maritime supremacy—the only real supremacy this country can ever claim in European affairs—had been signed away, by an act of secret diplomacy, without a word of reference to the nation so deeply interested in the question. True that this transaction led to some angry comments in Parliament, and that Lord Colchester brought it before the Peers as a substantive motion, when Lord Clarendon naively admitted that, in the face of public opinion and the Press, the diplomatists could never have carried their point in this matter. But what avail these discussions when the deed is done?

Our last illustration is of an equally important character. It appears after all the negotiations at Paris had been gone through to the satisfaction of the Plenipotentiaries of all the Powers, and when, amidst a mutual exchange of compliments, the treaty had been signed which was to restore peace to Europe, to guarantee the territories of the Porte, and effectually limit and restrain the dangerous propensities attributed to Russia, the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Austria—had so poor a notion of its efficacy, and of the *bona fides* with which Russia had made profession of good conduct for the future, that they signed a secret tripartite treaty of defensive alliance, for mutual co-operation, in the eventuality of Russia breaking her engagements, and threatening the peace of Europe. Russia was naturally annoyed, hurt, and offended; and in the twinkling of an eye all the fine compliments and professions lavished at Paris were forgotten, and the peace of Europe well nigh again imperilled. As to the fact, however, the treaty is still matter only of surmise and mystery—thanks to secret diplomacy. In the House of Commons the Marquis of Granby endeavoured to unravel the mystery, but in vain. He asked Lord Palmerston "whether any secret treaty had been entered into between France, Austria, and England;" in replying to which the noble Premier commenced by ridiculing the notion that "if there were a secret treaty" he should consent "to make it public;" at which the House laughed, the joke being with the noble Premier to which he added, "However, I have no hesitation in saying that the only treaty concluded is that which has been laid on the table." The first obvious meaning of these words would be that the rumour of a secret tripartite treaty was all a mistake—a myth. But will it prove to be so in the end? Lord Palmerston's joke about "public secrets" was probably not without meaning. Nor must we omit to attach due weight to the word "concluded" employed in the revelation finally vouchsafed by him. We need hardly suggest that a treaty is not "concluded" until the ratifications are exchanged; and we may judge, therefore, that no ratifications have been exchanged of any secret tripartite treaty between France, Austria, and England. But have we any reasonable ground to believe that any day they may not be? There was a very similar secret tripartite treaty, and between the same parties, and against apprehended danger from the same quarter, at the early sittings of the Congress of Vienna; and every one knows how it was afterwards used against this country. Such are a few specimens of the inevitable confusion and mistrust which of necessity attend all secret diplomacy.

At length, after a trial of unexampled duration, one of the most inhuman wretches that ever darkened the annals of crime has been found guilty, and condemned to an ignominious death. That John Parsons Cook is the only victim of Palmer's murderous hand is more than doubtful—or, rather, the reverse can hardly be doubted. Lord Campbell, in passing sentence on Tuesday last, intimated as much; and the intricacies of the convict's iniquitous career are such that it was hardly possible, in unravelling the evidence bearing upon this individual charge, to disassociate it from others of a similar character, as well as from a series of offences second only to murder itself in heinousness. If he had been acquitted on the indictment as regards Cook, he would afterwards have been tried for the murder of his wife and, if he had escaped upon this indictment, there would still have remained numerous charges of forgery, upon conviction for which he would have been transported for life. These were circumstances which, whilst they added the deeper dye to the prisoner's infamy, to some extent, in the minds of the many, weakened the chances of his conviction upon the particular case now so satisfactorily disposed of. It was surmised by those who thought and talked idly about the matter that the very fact that Palmer was amenable to a succession of indictments would, in a case of doubtful or conflicting evidence,

induce a timid or unscrupulous jury to escape from the responsibility of their oath, by allowing an undue latitude to that wholesome, but sometimes much-abused, maxim as to giving the "prisoner the benefit of the doubt." Those who have watched the history of judicial proceedings will have no hesitation in agreeing that, if the jury had so acted in this case, the very fact of the prisoner's acquittal on Tuesday last would have weakened the chances of his conviction on the second charge; and thus a course would have been inept which would have robbed the law of a victim most righteously its due, cast a scandal upon our criminal jurisprudence, and outraged and alarmed the feelings of society. As it is, the law has but one life in return for many supposed to be sacrificed; but that one life, ignominiously forfeited, may serve as sufficient atonement for the past, and as a solemn warning that the sanctity of the mortal tabernacle shall not be invaded with impunity, and that the cunning wiles and contrivances of crime must, sooner or later, be brought to light.

Too much honour cannot be given to all engaged in carrying out this prosecution; to the learned Judge, who, with untiring patience, dignified calmness, and impartiality above suspicion, presided during twelve long sittings over revelations of most painful, and often disgusting, character; to the counsel for the prosecution, who boldly grappled with a case of purely circumstantial evidence, and stated it so elaborately, so emphatically, but withal so temperately, that his opening narrative was not left unsupported in a single particular by the evidence; and, lastly, to the jury, who, kept from their homes at great inconvenience to themselves and their families, paid unremitting attention to every feature of the evidence, and to every suggestion both of the prosecution and defence. We wish that in this honourable commendation we could include all who acted as advocates and witnesses—sometimes advocates, sometimes witnesses, sometimes both—for the defence; but truth forbids it. All who respect the bar of this country as a noble institution, the palladium of our rights and liberties, will regret that, in his eagerness to achieve success, Mr. Serjeant Shee should have so far forgotten his province, and what was due to the jury and to himself as to declare upon his conscience (or, as a contemporary suggests, on "his fee") that he believed truer words were never spoken than when the prisoner at the bar pleaded "not guilty" to this indictment; and few will dispute that when Lord Campbell, in summing up, reminded the jury that such a protestation on the part of a prisoner's counsel was "analogous to the mere form by which a prisoner pleads 'Not guilty,' and should go for nothing more," he administered a very mild but a very significant rebuke to the learned gentleman. As for the medical witnesses called for the defence, it must be admitted that too many of them, in the excitement of polemical display, forgot that the more sacred province of science consists in ascertaining, not in mystifying, the truth; in enlightening, confirming, and sustaining those who seek its aid—not in perplexing with conflicting assertions of irreconcilable experience and opinions, and a parade of unintelligible technicalities. That the sophisms of Serjeant Shee's medical witnesses did not in the end succeed any better than his own gratuitous declaration of belief in his client's innocence, in diverting the jury from the dispassionate and fearless performance of their duty, is owing partly to the too palpable fact that both the learned Serjeant and his witnesses overplayed their part, but mainly to the character of the jurymen, whose conduct throughout this painful and exciting case was such as fully to merit the warm encomiums passed upon them by the learned Lord Chief Justice.

We have no wish to add one word in aggravation of the enormity of guilt weighing down the soul of the miserable wretch whose life is shortly to be sacrificed to the outraged laws of God and man; one word to inflict an additional pang upon surviving relatives, whose name he has stained with everlasting infamy; but we cannot quit the subject without remarking that both in the individual bearing of the prisoner, and in that of those who have conducted his defence, there has been much to create a vulgar prejudice in his favour—so far as the issues of the trial were concerned; to exaggerate assumed discrepancies between what some people have termed "moral guilt," as distinguished from "legal guilt," and to lead to a suggestion that by any amount of technical ingenuity, engaged at enormous pecuniary outlay, it was possible in this country to defeat the ends of justice. The passing of a special Act of Parliament for the purpose of removing the trial from the Stafford Assizes to the Central Criminal Court, on the ground that an impartial decision could not be come to at the former, was alone, *pro tanto*, calculated to prejudice in his favour; and the enormous array of medical evidence brought to bear against the Crown was a significant illustration of what can be done by money in the most desperate emergencies. William Palmer's demeanour in Court was that of one who was aware of the importance of these favourable circumstances; and the command of nerve which he assumed, and the coolness with which he took occasional memoranda, and addressed notes and verbal comments to his professional friends, were well calculated to impose upon a less intelligent and less conscientious jury than that assembled on this occasion.

The programme for next week at Her Majesty's Theatre includes an unusual number of extraordinary attractions. There is to be an extra night on Monday for the debut of Albertini. The opera will be the "Trovatore," in which the new prima donna will be the principal soprano, and Madame Albani will appear once more in a true contralto part. We are rejoiced to find that her recent triumphs will not deprive us of the pleasure of occasionally refreshing our earlier recollections of her marvellous contralto voice. Baucardé will also make his appearance on the same occasion; and, if only one-half of what is said about Albertini prove true, the opera will be given with a cast perfect at all points. The addition of Monday to the open nights will not interfere with the regular performances, and Tuesday will, as usual, be an opera evening. On Thursday Mdlle. Piccolomini will repeat her personation of Violetta, in "La Traviata." The judgment of her own country, which recognised in the noble vocalist an actress equal to Rachel, has already been confirmed. The reckless gaiety of the earlier scenes and the utter collapse of the despairing penitent under the burden of her shame and sorrow are both portrayed with a power that leaves it doubtful whether comedy or tragedy be her forte. But the promise of the week does not end here. Marie Taglioni has arrived, and her appearance may be looked for on Wednesday.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort returned to Buckingham Palace from Osborne on Monday afternoon accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Royal party crossed in the *Fairy* to Gosport, where the Queen inspected the 4th Light Dragoons and the 13th Light Dragoons, recently returned from the Crimea. After the inspection, the Queen, the Prince, the Royal family, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, quitted Gosport by a special train for London, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past six o'clock. On the same evening the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court, at which Count Appony had his first audience of the Queen, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria. After the Court the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Lucy Kerr, took a drive in an open carriage and four. Prince Albert rode on horseback with the Regent of Baden, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. In the evening the Queen honoured his Excellency M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador, with a visit, at the residence of the Embassy in Bryanston-square. The complete report of this superb fête will be given, with illustrations, in our next Number.

The Prince Consort went to Epsom races on Wednesday, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Regent of Baden and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Royal party left Buckingham Palace at twelve, and returned shortly after six o'clock. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening.

On Thursday her Majesty's Birthday Drawingroom was very brilliantly and numerously attended.

## H.R.H. THE REGENT OF BADEN.

His Royal Highness the Regent of Baden arrived at Buckingham Palace at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, on a visit to the Queen. In the afternoon the Prince Regent, attended by the Hon. Mortimer S. West, and the gentlemen of his suite, paid visits to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke of Cambridge.

The Lord Chamberlain has given notice that the state apartments of Windsor Castle would be closed from Friday, the 30th inst., till further orders.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, attended by Lieutenant-General Baron de Schreckenstein, Baron Moltke, and Captain Heinz, visited the members of the Royal family at their residences on Tuesday afternoon.

The Countess of Derby had a very brilliant assembly on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

Lord Lyndhurst attained his eighty-fourth year on Wednesday last. The noble and learned Lord and Lady Lyndhurst had a dinner-party on the same evening at his mansion in George-street.

## "THE BIRTHDAY DRAWINGROOM.—COURT DRESSES.

The gorgeous appearance presented at the Queen's Drawingroom depends not only on the richness and beauty of the ladies' dresses, but on that variety in their costume which prevents the eye from becoming fatigued by the picture-like array which passes before it. We have already noticed the elaborate trimmings which are so generally adopted; but one of the Court dresses which attracted particular attention on the 29th inst. presented a contrast to the prevailing mode, and was distinguished by its simple elegance. The skirt was of white tulle trimmed with rose-colour ribbon, black velvet, and lace embroidered in black. The train of rose-colour, trimmed with black velvet, was ornamented with the lace already mentioned, which is a novel manufacture.

Another remarkable dress worn by a recognised leader of fashion, owed much of its effect to the brilliant and peculiar colour, *vert d'Azoff*, of which it was composed. The skirt was of tulle, trimmed with broad white blonde and knots of ribbon and flowers; and the train, of moiré gothique, was ornamented in a similar manner with ribbon and dew-dropped roses. This dress reminded one of the figures Watteau loved to paint.

White dresses generally preponderate at the Birthday Drawingroom, and the recent occasion formed no exception to the rule. We must particularly mention the dresses worn by three sisters, which were composed of white tulle with trains of white moiré antique; the only distinction between them consisting in the different flowers chosen for trimmings. One had blue corn-flowers and silver wheat, the second water-lilies with green leaves, and the third mixed geraniums.

A very stylish dress was of white tulle, having three blonde flounces, the train of white silk, and train and skirt trimmed to correspond, with blue flowers and white ribbon.

Another white dress was trimmed almost entirely with ribbon and rosebuds; and a white dress of a new and striking character was only relieved by green, having for its chief ornament a peculiar grass-like fringe.

A dress worn by a young married lady was composed of three flounces of point lace, looped up with garlands of variegated heath; the train was of terry velvet, inwoven in a beautiful pattern with bouquets of variegated heath and point lace. The richness of this dress was only surpassed by the exquisite taste which pervaded it.

Among the coloured dresses we must notice one of blue tulle, trimmed with blonde flounces and bouquets of pink roses and feathers. The train was of rich blue moiré gothique, woven in a feather pattern, and ornamented with pink roses and white feathers.

A rather more quiet costume was of grey glacé silk, with deep flounces bordered by a feather fringe. The train was of grey moiré antique, made to correspond.

Ponçeau seems just now a very favourite colour: a Court dress trimmed with this shade was chosen by a lady of the highest rank. The skirt, of white tulle, had innumerable flounces ornamented with rows of porcean velvet, feather-fringe, and bouquets of poppies and white pinks, each bouquet being fastened with an agrafe of diamonds. The train of white moiré antique was trimmed in the same manner.

A dress of maize-colour silk, trimmed with purple heartsease and white blonde, had a very rich effect; and another, not less admired, was of silver and green tissue, having a skirt of tulle spotted with silver, and both train and skirt being ornamented with bouquets and variegated foliage.

We must not forget to mention that the corsage of these dresses is usually so arranged that it may either be finished with a stomacher of jewels or with bouquets of flowers, which are now brought to an astonishing degree of perfection.

Flowers are universally adopted for coiffures in Court dress; and the wreaths now worn are much more becoming than the *cache-peigne* so long in favour. The flowers must always harmonise with those on the dress; and the double violet wreath is so pretty that it might tempt one to give the preference to this flower whenever it is available. The Court plume of feathers should be small and graceful; and for young ladies the lappets should be added. More matronly ladies may prefer the small veil with the crozier wreath, or the veil with only feathers and a diadem of jewels.

[For the above information we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame EINSTEIN DE VY, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.]

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**TESTIMONIAL.**—The Rev. Brymer Belcher, B.A., Incumbent of St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, has been presented with a massive silver salver and candelabrum for six lights by his parishioners, as especial tokens of their esteem of his career as their pastor, and of their admiration of his conduct in defraying, at his own expense, the cost of the painted east window and of the new organ in the church of St. Gabriel. To Mrs. Brymer Belcher was also, at the same time, given a miniature portrait of her husband; and the balance of the amount subscribed was expended in the purchase of a most elegant perambulator which was given to the rev. gentleman's infant child. To the Rev. R. J. Cuppage, B.A., a silver inkstand, presented by members of the congregation who for eight months have attended his Sunday evening lecture at New Springs, Haigh, Wigan, and also with an address expressive of their deep regret upon his resigning the charge.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. W. Eagleton to Swayfield, Lincolnshire; The Rev. G. B. Everett to St. Edmund, Norwich; The Rev. T. B. Levy, to Knight's Enham, Hants; the Rev. J. Newmach to Wardley, with the vicarage of Belton, Rutland; the Rev. C. B. Rodwell to Freshford, with Woodwick, Somerset; the Rev. W. J. Upton to Fletton, Hants; the Rev. H. D. Wickham to Horsington, Somerset; the Rev. W. W. Harrington to Chadwell, near Grays, Essex. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Windle to Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex; the Rev. G. Wintour to Rampton, Notts; the Rev. T. Hedley to Masham, Yorkshire; the Rev. R. S. Nash to Old Sudbury, Gloucestershire; the Rev. P. Carlyon to Revelstoke, Devon. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. H. Cooke to St. Saviour's, Norwich; the Rev. W. Flower to Uppertong, near Huddersfield.

## THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.

## CHILDHOOD.

THERE rang an echo through her childhood's ear  
Voicing the deeds of a now silent age—  
Silent, but O not dead! Her hearted tear  
Did generous drop upon the heroic page  
Of England's story. Touched with each great line,  
Mid the proud freedom which her sires inherit  
Soared day by day the young ennobled spirit  
Thrilled by the soul of chivalry divine.  
So grew she, strong yet tender, as a flower  
Reared 'neath the shelter of her native oak,  
That country's memories her richest dower  
Which never forged a chain or brooked a yoke.  
So thrilled she to the music of her land  
Like some fine lyre touched by a master-hand.

## GIRLHOOD.

There is a spirit looking from her eyes  
Which speaks her still a daughter of her clime:  
For her, like sweetest incense, shall arise  
These newer glories born to later time,  
For her, and for her Royal house—nay, more,  
For each dear hearth and altar of her land,  
As in the old heroic age of yore,  
The lances of the free are laid in rest:  
Britain's true sons, the self-same hero-band,  
Mute-standing round the footsteps of the throne,  
Wait but her call; and to her least behest  
Would legions spring. It may be there is one  
True knight who bears the colours on his breast  
Of this "fair vestal throne'd in the west."

## BRIDEHOOD.

There is a voice shall speak unto her soul  
Before whose might even glory's self grows dim;  
Dear as to soldier is the trumpet-roll,  
Dear as to mariner the home-sung hymn  
Across the waste of waters. May it dawn  
For her like morning on some upland lawn  
Of her own English pastures! None the less  
Her native seas shall in her heart be shrined,  
With all their glorious histories entwined,  
Though alien shores her plighted foot shall press:  
Passing from clime to clime, like some bright bird,  
Whose radiant wing blest airs from heaven have stirred;  
The summer of the heart goes with her—but, still true,  
Memory shall haunt the region whence she flew.

E. L. HERVEY.

## PRINCE FREDERIC WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.\*

## BOYHOOD.

LET us behold with what unshaken mien  
Thou look'st thy life and fortunes in the face.  
Not all the hoarded wealth which misers glean  
And garner in the heart's most secret place  
Can match thy sum. Before thee looms a throne,  
Rising serene from out the balanced days  
Of equal peace: like to some altar-stone  
Reared unto Greatness 'mid the Roman ways;  
On either side twin angels of the soul,  
Justice and Mercy, crowned, uphold the shrine  
Built up and dedicate to the divine;  
While Love stands silent watcher o'er the whole,  
Up-pointing with celestial finger fair  
To paths of glory midst the viewless air.

## MANHOOD.

Thine eager foot is on the upward ground;  
Even now thou lookest Greatness in the eyes.  
A little while we wait: one forward bound  
Shall plant thee foremost where the nations rise.  
Thine be the task to root this tree of Peace,  
New planted, deeper in the grateful soil,  
That never shall those home-born blessings cease  
For which we late did bleed, and thirst, and toil.  
This is thine heritage: we look to thee  
To ransom hopes which in our hearts we fold  
By deeds that shall exalt thee with the free;  
For us, a tender hostage shalt thou hold  
Of that clear faith which never knew a stain,  
Binding our fealty by a twofold chain.

## KINGHOOD.

O lightly fall the years on him whose head  
Shall bear the weight of all his country's weal,—  
The father of his people! Slowly shed,  
May the ripe days fall round him: softly steal  
For him the shadowy fingers of the hours  
Along the dial of an honoured reign,  
Tracing the record of ennobling powers  
In Freedom's sacred cause roused not in vain.  
Thrice-blessed is he who to his country brings  
Such wealth as only noblest natures give:  
Then, shows become realities, and live;  
And wisdom bows before the pomps of Kings.  
Beyond are they or earth's or time's control  
Whose sovereignty lies all within the soul.

E. L. HERVEY.

\* The accompanying Portrait of His Royal Highness is engraved from a Picture by Winterhalter; lithographed and published by Alexander Duncker, of Berlin; and sold in London by Mr. Albert Schloss (who has been honoured with the Gold Medal of the Queen of Prussia), 10, Portman-street, Portman-square.

THE King of Wurtemberg, before his departure from Paris, conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Frederick upon Generals Rollin, Roguet, Niel, and Count Bacciochi; the Cross of Commander of the First Class upon General Fleury and Bougenet; the Cross of Commander of the Crown of Wurtemberg upon Counts Oranno and Nieuwerkerke; and the Cross of Knight of the same Order upon Count Horace de Vielcassel, Baron Montbrun, Major Minié, and eight other persons.

THE FRENCH WAR BUDGET.—The Committee of the Legislative Body entrusted with the examination of the supplementary budget of the year 1856, comprising the extraordinary credits, has completed its labours. The total amount of this credit is 1,500,000,000*fr.*, comprising 1,200,000,000*fr.* (£48,000,000) for the expenses of the war.

EMIGRANTS WANTED FOR AUSTRALIA.—One of the most striking features in the population returns of this colony is the very small excess of births over deaths, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes. If it were not for immigration our increase would be under 1300, or less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent per annum (accurately .0467 per cent). The Council, in voting £100,000 for immigration, required that half should be spent in bringing out single women. Last week 797 persons arrived, and 186 departed, leaving a balance of 611. The balance of the two months is 3445, or not much over 20,000 a year. This is far below the requirements of the colony. The outcry about distress some eight or nine months ago, so much exaggerated at the time, has deterred labourers and mechanics from emigrating. Labour is now becoming scarce, and building has risen about 40 per cent; so also have road contracts. The colony could absorb 50,000 people a year, without any decline in the condition of the working classes.—*Letter from Melbourne, March 4.*

## THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

If he is the truest patriot who sympathises most sincerely with the joy of the nation to which he belongs, the real lovers of their country, during the present week at least, will be the gas-fitters. Whatever doubt there may be as to the genuineness of the joy felt by those who have paid for having their houses lighted up, there can be no question as to the quality of the pleasure experienced by those who have made large profits by the general illumination. While the gas-fitters must occupy the first place as patriots, the oilmen may be supposed to take the second rank; and, after them, as lovers of their country—for this night only—may be classed those persons who have been fortunate in the speculation of "seats to let," to view the fireworks. The peace derives a small accession of popularity from the jobmasters, who patriotically saw the propriety of public rejoicings, when carriages to view the illuminations began to rise to a high premium. This may be taking a very low estimate of the national joy; but it is to be feared that, if strict inquiries were to be made, the result would prove that the peace celebration is chiefly welcome to those who have been able to make a good profit out of it.

Many thoughts might occur to the philosopher if he reflected on the various designs for illumination that were to be observed in passing along the public thoroughfares. In the first place, he would begin to think upon the splendour of the designs on the front of many insurance and other companies, which could not bear to have as much light thrown on the doings inside as the exterior exhibited. The numerous transparencies might have been very suggestive if the real meaning of a transparency—something that can be seen through—had been generally carried out in the illuminating arrangements. If the dealer in adulterated articles had exhibited a picture representing some of his wares in the guise under which he sells them, and if, when lighted up, the transparency had shown them as they really are, the effect would have been novel and instructive.

The painter's art, as applied to illuminations, does not seem to have made much advance; for Britannia still looks as awkward as ever in her uncomfortable seat on a shield; and the British lion continues to wear that tameness of aspect for which, when appearing on a transparency, he has always been remarkable; the artists have, perhaps, shown some improvement in their ironmongery, for the trident of Britannia is handled with an accuracy which seems to show some familiarity with the instrument.

A contemplation of the extensive arrangements made for the illumination of all the public departments, as well as for the pyrotechnic displays in various parts of London, suggests the doubt whether eight thousand pounds—the sum named as that which the peace celebration would cost—will be the extent of the bill the public will be called on to pay for the privilege of rejoicing, in which the metropolis has been allowed to luxuriate. Whether the *jeu* will prove to have been worth the *chandelle* may be a matter of doubt; but it is almost certain that, in setting eight thousand pounds against so much gas and gunpowder, the money will be found incapable of going so far as the fireworks. Amidst the precautions taken by the authorities to guide the public on the eventful night was a recommendation to leave everything in the shape of valuables at home, and to go into the parks and streets with as little jewellery and money about the person as possible. This advice was, no doubt, well meant, though its publicity might furnish a hint to housebreakers to turn their attention from the empty pockets of the inhabitants, who would be all abroad, to the empty houses, where the Londoners would probably have left their cash and other effects to take care of themselves, while the owners and their families and servants were looking on at the fireworks. It must be admitted that, on the whole, the precautions taken to guard against accident were judicious, though Primrose-hill seems to be a spot where the public had something to fear from water as well as from fire, for they were at the same time warned to keep at a safe distance from the pyrotechnic display, and from an adjoining reservoir to which an almost fabulous power of inundation was attributed.

Notwithstanding the removal of Smithfield Market the equanimity of the Walking Philosopher is liable to occasional disturbance by the vagaries of oxen, that are sometimes seized with fits of eccentricity in the thoroughfares. It was hoped that the abolition of a cattle-market in the heart of London would render it unnecessary for droves of beasts to be promenaded through the principal streets; but that objectionable article, an infuriated ox, still gambols occasionally about town, and finds a place in the columns of the London newspapers. A few days ago one of these excited brutes visited the neighbourhood of the clubs, and made an obstinate attempt to enter the United Service, where it would have been necessary to blackball him on the spot with a bullet, if a butcher had not arrived, who slaughtered the animal at the door in the usual manner. It is rather inconvenient that Pall-mall should be turned at any time into an abattoir, or that any part of the metropolis should be converted, for however brief a period, into an arena for a sort of bullfight, in which butchers' boys act as the toradors to worry the animals, while the public, in their own defence, are compelled to turn picadores, as well as they can, with their umbrellas and walking-sticks. If it is true that the control of the metropolis is entirely in the hands of the Metropolitan Board of Works, it is to be hoped that the body in question will regard an infuriated ox as an evil to which the inhabitants of London should not be exposed, and as a bull that ought to be taken by the horns at the very earliest opportunity.

The lover of excitement must have had during the present week a delightful time of it, between the peace rejoicings, the Derby Day, and the trial of Palmer. It is satisfactory to feel that there is an end of the last-named affair, which has been a source of anything but wholesome curiosity during the last fortnight. Every day we have been told with great minuteness how Palmer continued to evince confidence in the result of the trial. Though many were under the impression that his coolness was a sign of innocence, it would naturally occur to any one acquainted with human nature that this apparent insensibility arose from a hardihood quite compatible with guilt; for no one possessed of proper feeling could have remained without anxiety under such a charge as that which impended over the now convicted murderer. The verdict has relieved the minds of many who felt assured of Palmer's guilt, but who feared that the imperfections of science and the quibbles of the law might leave a loophole for the escape of the secret poisoner. The jury have had the difficult task of deciding where doctors have disagreed; but, happily, there have been other lights besides the luminaries of the medical profession to dispel the darkness in which the truth was shrouded; and the voice of the country concurs in the justice of the conclusion that has been arrived at.

It is a strange coincidence that the Derby Day should have been that upon which Palmer, the sporting character, the betting-man, and the votary of the turf, was proclaimed to the world as guilty of murder. It is to be hoped that there are few, if any, of those present at Epsom whose nature might be perverted to the commission of such crimes as Palmer has perpetrated. But, even amid the excitement of the Derby, the result of his trial was a general subject of conversation, and one which might have some effect on those standing on the verge of the gambler's career, or in danger of being drawn within its vortex. It is a judicious arrangement to have relieved the metropolis of the disgusting spectacle of an execution, by the removal of the murderer to his own county, where, as far as human law can avail, one of his numerous crimes will be expiated. Thus the metropolis will be saved from the demoralising scenes to which a public execution always gives rise, and which will happily not on this occasion fall under the notice of the

WALKING PHILOSOPHER.



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALI.

(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS FREDERIC WILLIAM, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA—PAINTED BY WINTERHALTER.

(SEE PAGE 583.)

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## INDIA.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE briefly moved for a series of returns, ten in number, of the expenditure of the Indian Government under different heads, Civil and Military.—Earl GRANVILLE objected to the motion. The returns would entail great expense and immense labour without effecting the purpose the Earl of Albemarle had in view.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH believed that the India House would not be able to furnish four-fifths of the returns.—After a suggestion from Earl GRANVILLE that the Earl of Albemarle should withdraw all the returns, and apply to the Board of Control for the information which might be given as to some of them, the Earl of ALBEMARLE assented to this course, and the motion was withdrawn.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.—The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill, founded on the report of the recently-appointed Committee, effecting certain improvements in the appellate jurisdiction of the House.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES BILL.—In the House of Commons, on the order for going into Committee upon the Joint-Stock Companies Bill, Mr. SPOONER inquired the nature of the alterations made in the bill and the reasons for them. He objected to its principle, which was contrary, he said, to the commercial policy of this country, and moved to defer the Committee for six months.—Mr. LOWE said he had made no alteration affecting the principle of the bill, which had been affirmed by the House; and it would be wasting time to discuss its details, which must be reconsidered in Committee.—The amendment was negatived, and the House went into Committee upon the bill, the clauses of which, upwards of 100 in number, were under discussion for several hours.

## PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. LOWE moved the second reading of the Partnership Amendment (No. 2) Bill.

Mr. A. HASTIE said it was incumbent upon Mr. Lowe, in order to make out the necessity for this measure, to show that there was a want of capital in the country; but he had not done so, and could not do so, inasmuch as capital was redundant beyond the wants of commerce. After urging specific objections to the bill, which, instead of destroying, would, he said, create a monopoly of capital, he moved to defer the second reading for six months.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. GREGSON, who appealed to many testimonies by eminent commercial men against limited liability, which, he contended, would encourage carelessness and ruinous speculation.

Mr. CARDWELL said he hoped the bill would pass the second reading without a division, although the bill would require to be altered in the Committee. The measure which had just passed that stage gave great powers of limited liability to bodies of not less than seven persons, and this was a strong reason why analogous provisions should be made for smaller associations. He pointed out the particulars in which he thought the bill required changes; but these were for consideration in Committee.

Mr. T. BARING was opposed to the second reading of the bill, which wanted the necessary safeguards against fraud, and which could not, in his opinion, be so modified in Committee as to cure its imperfections. The Joint-Stock Companies Bill would give sufficient scope to the principle of limited liability. This bill carried out a peculiar theory not recognised by the law of any other country.

Mr. BAXTER spoke in favour of the principle of limited liability. Unlimited liability, he observed, compelled a retiring partner to withdraw his capital, whereas limited liability would induce him to leave it, at least for a time. The bill, however, in his opinion, went too far, and was too theoretical; but he agreed with Mr. Cardwell that it could be amended in Committee.

Mr. MASTERMAN strongly opposed the bill.

Mr. KIRK moved that the debate be adjourned.

Upon a division this motion was negatived by 110 to 75.

Mr. LOWE shortly defended the bill, which did not, he said, alter the law of partnership properly so called; its object was to get rid of a liability which a perverse ingenuity had unjustly attached to a contract which was not a real partnership; to restrict partnership within its proper limits; and to relieve parties who were not joint-stock contractors, but lenders of money.

After some remarks by Mr. Hindley, Mr. Kirk, and Mr. Horsfall, the second reading was carried, after a division, by 97 to 66.

The bill was accordingly read a second time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—Lord LYNCHURST made an inquiry respecting the commission for remodeling the Government of the Principalities, and the reform of the so-called Divan. The object of the commission, as he understood, was to obtain a knowledge of the wishes of the inhabitants as to the proposed alterations. Such a course of proceeding would have been satisfactory. But he heard, with surprise, that at two recent councils held at Constantinople it had been resolved to depart from these conditions.—The Earl of CLARENDON said an assertion of the kind had appeared in a newspaper, but the Government had no such information, neither had the Turkish Ambassador. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe would be prepared to defeat any intrigue of such a tendency.—The Earl of MALMESBURY called attention to the cession by Russia of a portion of Bessarabia to Moldavia, and asked whether those two strong fortresses that were in a part of the ceded territory would be preserved in their original state, or would be dismantled.—The Earl of CLARENDON said that the fortresses would be maintained in their original state.

The Oxford University Bill was committed, and ordered to stand for third reading.

The Fire Insurances Bill was read a second time, after some considerable discussion.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.—The Earl of ELGIN moved for a series of returns of the forces now in Canada. He did so on account of an impression that had gone abroad that the British Government intended to send part of our troops direct from the Crimea to Canada, in defiance of the United States Government. After adverting to the importance of more friendly relations between England and America, and declaring, from his own experience, that it was quite a mistake to suppose that the Americans as a people had any hostile feelings towards ourselves, he said that there would be great risk of the interruption of those friendly feelings if these impressions were allowed to continue without contradiction. It was of the utmost importance that the independence of Central America should be preserved. Lord Clarendon and Mr. Marcy could settle the affair in twenty minutes, if they came together. The sending of troops to the British possessions in North America was a mischievous step—injurious to the Colonies, and threatening to the United States.—Lord CLARENDON said nothing had been done to infringe the neutrality of the United States. It would be better not to touch on the Central question until more despatches arrived. Her Majesty's Ministers desired to maintain the neutrality of the nations.—Lord FARNBURE said the transport of troops to the Colonies was an imperial, not a colonial, act. The increase of regiments to North America did not exceed five regiments, of not more than 800 men each. There was nothing to strike terror in such a force. That force would be used to garrison Quebec, and to collect the British army in Canada into one focus, so as to teach them to act in brigade.—Earl GREY expressed himself satisfied with the assurance. The war was over. There was nothing to quarrel about. In Central America the interest of other countries was trivial.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

Lord PALMERSTON having moved that the House at its rising do adjourn till Friday, it was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD rose and adverted to the festivities which were about to be enjoyed in honour of the peace, and hoped that on the eve of those festivities the country should at least show that it was at peace with itself. Anxious that this should be the case, and fearing that Mr. Miall's motion, which stood next on the paper, would not conduce to good humour and peace, he would move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. MIALL complained that this motion took him entirely by surprise. He had already lost one day by the adjournment of the House, and, if this motion were agreed to, it would show that the enemies of the motion would spare no means of avoiding the exposure which this motion would introduce.

After some remarks from Mr. Moore, Mr. Hadfield, and others,

Lord PALMERSTON said he could not support the motion for adjournment, as he thought it was not decorous to get rid of the motion in this manner.

Mr. NAPIER hoped Mr. Stafford would not persist in his motion.

Mr. STAFFORD, in deference to these appeals, withdrew his motion.

## THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. MIALL then moved, "That this House resolve itself into Committee to consider the temporalities of the Irish Church, and other pecuniary provisions made by law for religious teaching and worship in Ireland." His chief reason for submitting this motion was the fact that, although the Roman Catholics were willing to allow the Irish Church to remain as it was, the Protestants of Great Britain were not. This had been abundantly shown by divisions which had taken place in that House on the subject of votes for sectarian purposes, and particularly by the success of Mr. Spooner's motion for the disendowment of Maynooth College. The future was pregnant with great practical changes, and he thought it would be well to begin early and deal with vital questions when the public mind was calm, instead of

waiting till society was convulsed. The Irish Church, like all other State Churches, had been distinguished by persecution and the exercise of tyrannical ascendancy. An anomalous state of things had sprung up in Ireland, and the only cure was to withdraw State support from all sects alike; and he thought this could be done with the most scrupulous regard to the equitable rights of religious communities and the just claims of individuals. All that he wished to pledge the House to by its vote was the complete religious equality of all sects in Ireland. The claim of the Irish Church to its property depended upon the will of the Legislature. State policy was the parent of that Church, and State policy might disinherit its own offspring. He had faith in the Church of Ireland, in its members, in its doctrines and discipline; but he had no faith in the preposterous arrangements made by the State for its wealth. Mr. Miall mentioned that his plan for carrying out his equitable adjustment scheme would be founded on the model of the Encumbered Estates Court, and that he would find good use for his surplus funds in the construction of piers, and harbours, and other purposes, in the benefit of which the whole population could participate.

After a pause, Mr. KIRK opposed the motion, and expressed a hope that the House would not be led away by fallacious representations about the efficacy of the voluntary principle, and by this means take the foolish course of abandoning certainty for hope.

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY adduced statistics to show that the unendowed Presbyterians of Scotland collected more money for religious purposes than the endowed Presbyterians of Ireland.

Mr. NEWDEGATE expressed a hope that the House would mark Mr. Miall's attempt with reprobation, coming as it did at a time when Protestantism was making great progress in Ireland. Mr. Miall was acting a jesuitical part. He professed to be the friend of the Irish Church, and, under that disguise, he was ready to stab her in a vital part.

Mr. P. URQUHART supported the motion. He could not see the justice of diverting funds, in the advantage of which all the Irish people should participate, to pampering the Church of a small minority.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON complained that the Secretary for Ireland had not stated the views of the Government on Mr. Miall's proposal for confiscating the property of the Irish Church. Mr. Hamilton expressed his belief that it was the duty of the State to establish and support a Church which taught doctrines believed to be true.

Mr. W. J. FOX could not see how it could be the "duty" of the State to endow a particular sect, seeing that the performance of that duty involved injustice to all other sects.

Mr. STAFFORD commented with severity upon the circumstance that Ministers should have allowed the debate to go on for upwards of four hours without stating their opinion. Whatever difference of opinion might exist upon the proposal to confiscate the revenues of the Irish Church among members of that House, at all events the people had a right to know whether any difference of opinion existed amongst Ministers themselves.

Mr. HADFIELD maintained that the withdrawal of one or both of the grants to Maynooth College and the Regium Donum would inevitably lead to the fall of the Irish Church, and with that fall would come peace to Ireland.

Mr. NAPIER could assure Mr. Miall that his project of confiscation could not be carried out without a struggle, the consequences of which he was afraid to contemplate.

Lord PALMERSTON jocularly expressed his gratification to find that honourable gentlemen opposite were so anxious to know what were the opinions of the Government, being unable, as it appeared, to make up their own minds till they had her Majesty's Government to guide them. He regretted much the recurrence of such discussions as the present, calculated as they were to fan the flame of religious discord. It would be far better that sects should dwell upon points upon which they were in unison than upon matters on which they differed. As to the question at issue he could not agree with those who maintained that no value was to be attached to the fifth article of the Act of Union. If that article meant anything it was that the Church of Ireland, in harmony with the Church of England, was to be maintained; but without precluding the right of Parliament to deal with either Church as it deemed best, with the view of rendering it more efficient. He could not concur in the motion, seeing that he could not consent to substitute the voluntary principle for a church establishment. He deemed a church establishment essential to the right organisation of every civilised country.

Mr. J. MACGREGOR supported the motion.

The House divided—For the motion, 93; Against it, 163: majority against, 70.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DINNER TO THE JUDGES AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday night the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained her Majesty's Judges and many distinguished members of the bar at the Mansion-house. Among the company were—Lord Campbell and Lady Stratheden, the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Jervis, the Chief Baron and Lady Pollock, the Lord Justice and Lady Turner, Vice-Chancellor and Lady Kindersley, Vice-Chancellor and Lady Stuart, Mr. Justice and Lady Wightman, Mr. Justice and Lady Erle, Mr. Justice Vaughan, Mr. Justice Crowder, Baron and Lady Martin, Baron and Miss Bramwell, the Solicitor-General and Lady Bethell, the Queen's Advocate, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Napier, M.P., Mrs. and Miss Napier, Mr. Commissioner Fane, Sir F. Thesiger, M.P., and Lady Thesiger, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., &c.

REMOVAL OF PALMER FROM NEWGATE.—Contrary to general expectation, Palmer was removed from Newgate prison on Tuesday night. At twenty minutes to eight o'clock two cabs drove up to Newgate—one of them entering the gaol gates, and the other remaining outside the governor's entrance. In a few minutes afterwards Palmer was brought out of the governor's door, placed in the cab, which, after the entrance of Mr. Weatherhead (the governor) and two officers, drove off as rapidly as possible, scarcely being noticed. A great crowd, however, had collected round the gaol gates, and when, a few seconds afterwards, the second cab was brought out empty, they saw that they had been deceived, and immediately ran after the first cab, which, owing to the crowded state of the top of Newgate-street at the time it started, they succeeded in overtaking opposite Hatton-garden. Several hundred persons collected here, and hooted the prisoner in the most excited manner. The cab arrived at the Euston station in time for the eight o'clock train. At the station, also, there was much excitement, Palmer having been recognised at the instant he arrived on the platform. He was thrust into the middle compartment of a first-class carriage, and the blinds were at once drawn across the windows. Palmer was dressed in convict's costume (having been divested of his own clothes within half an hour after the verdict was given), his feet were ironed, and he was handcuffed, a cloak covering the whole.

ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND.—The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland took place on Saturday last. The Marquis of Breadalbane, in opening the proceedings, expressed his regret that the events of last year did not afford any grounds of congratulation to the friends of Poland. Earl Fortescue moved the first resolution, "That while our minds remain unchanged as to the merits of the great Polish question, still, considering the peculiar circumstances of the present period, this association does not consider it expedient to take any course or pronounce any opinion that might in the least prejudice the cause of Poland in the opinion of any of its friends. Its determination, therefore, is to wait events, in the anxious hope that something may yet be done for the Polish nation, if not commensurate with its wants and wishes, yet permanently conducive to its general prosperity, and not inconsistent with its national honour." Mr. Ferguson, M.P., seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. The report was then read. It stated that the total income of the association for the current year had amounted to £739 14s. 6d., and the expenditure to £890, of which £218 11s. had been expended in relieving 535 cases of distress. The report noticed in detail the proceedings of the association during the year, and, in conclusion, expressed its determination to fulfil its primary duty of proclaiming the truth respecting Poland. The Earl of Harrington said he had hoped that the late war with Russia would have led to some advantages for, if not to the restoration of Poland. He confessed, therefore, that he was much disappointed with the terms of the conclusion of peace. After some further proceedings, the Marquis of Breadalbane was appointed president for the ensuing year, and thanks were voted to him for presiding at the meeting.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week that ended on Saturday the deaths of 565 males and 476 females, in all 1041 persons, were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1846-55 the average number of deaths was 988. If this is raised in a certain proportion for comparison with the deaths of last week, which occurred in an increased population, it becomes 1087. The figures show that the rate of mortality last week was slightly below the average. Typhus continues to be more fatal than any other epidemic; but the mortality under any head in this class is not excessive. Last week the births of 869 boys and 895 girls, in all 1764 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1442.—Registrar-General's Return.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—About twenty minutes past three o'clock on Wednesday morning, as the lamplighter was turning off the gas on London-bridge, he saw a girl on the Southwark side of the bridge, alone. He passed her; and in about five minutes afterwards, on returning over the bridge towards the City, he saw the same girl standing outside on the ledge below the railing; and a man standing on the seat of the recess, holding her by the wrist. The man said to her, "Jump in!" and, letting go her wrist, said, "Go on, and I'll follow you." She directly jumped from the bridge into the water. He then said, "My God! I did not think she'd do it!" The man, who appeared excited, as if he had been drinking, was taken into custody, and brought up at the Mansion House on Wednesday, but was remanded till further information could be obtained.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen and Prince Albert have made a joint contribution of £500 to the fund for the erection of the "Memorial Church" at Constantinople.

Saturday last being the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, Lord Cowley, as usual, invited about a hundred persons to dine at the British Embassy. The company consisted of the Ministers of State and the Foreign Ambassadors, including Count Orloff.

The Prince of Prussia will not go to the coronation of the Czar. He will remain at Berlin during the stay of his sister, the Empress Dowager; and, after accompanying her to the waters at Wildbad, will join his son, Prince Frederick William, in England.

It is said that the Duke of Cambridge is to represent her Majesty at the approaching coronation of the Emperor of Russia.

The health of the Empress Eugenie has improved so much that the visit to her marine villa is certainly put off till after the baptism of the Prince Imperial. The preparations for her reception at Biarritz are ordered for the middle of July.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia, it is said, will probably make a five weeks' stay in England.

The King of Prussia and his sister, the Empress Dowager of Russia, with her son, the Grand Duke Michael, arrived at Potsdam on Monday last.

His Royal Highness the reigning Prince of Baden, with suite, arrived at Buckingham Palace shortly before eleven o'clock on Wednesday, from Dover. The Prince has come on a visit to her Majesty.

The Emperor of the French left St. Cloud on Saturday morning, at half-past nine, and drove himself to Paris in a low phaeton and pair, and presided at the Council of Ministers. His Majesty, who was accompanied by General Fleury, returned to St. Cloud at five o'clock.

The King of Belgium has selected the Prince de Ligne, now President of the Senate, to represent the Belgian Crown at the Coronation of the Emperor Alexander II. The Prince, who performed the same expensive functions at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, has accepted the mission, and already selected the principal persons whom he purposes to take in his suite.

The Emperor of Russia made his entry into Warsaw on the evening of the 22nd instant. Count Neaselede, Baron de Meyendorff, Prince Woronzoff, and the Prussian Ambassador, Baron Werther, left St. Petersburg for Stettin, on the 24th, in a steamer. The Emperor of Russia was expected in Berlin this week.

The Marquis Alfieri, President of the Senate, has refused the mission of representing the King of Sardinia at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been selected to proceed to Bucharest, for the purpose of representing Great Britain in the Special Commission for deliberating upon the future organisation of the Principalities.

Queen Marie Amélie and the Duc d'Aumale arrived at Milan on the 17th, and left on the 20th for England, by way of Switzerland.

The funeral of the late Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence took place on Saturday last. His Lordship was buried in the family vault of the Wombwells in Yorkshire. The Duke of Cambridge and several relatives of the deceased attended the obsequies.

The Pope is anxious to have a Congress of the Italian Sovereigns and Princes at Rome, with the addition of representatives of France and Austria. He is perfectly disposed to make concessions to the spirit of the times, but demands material support for a period, to resist tumult and outbreak.

A new "hymn" for three voices, by Cardinal Wiseman, and called "God bless our Pope," has just made its appearance.

The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchess Olga, his consort, passed through Dresden last week on their way to Warsaw, to pay their respects to the Czar.

Lord Holland, who has lately been suffering from severe indisposition, is now out of danger, and rapidly recovering.

The Emperor of the French has intimated his intention of presenting his portrait and that of the Empress to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The Queen Dowager of Denmark, Caroline Amelia, who arrived at Hamburg from Copenhagen last week, has left that city for Hanover, en route to the baths at Ems, at which place she intends remaining some time for the benefit of her health.

The Highland Society of Newcastle have resolved to present Sir Colin Campbell with a silver snuff-box, inlaid with gold, as a mark of their high estimation for his services in the Crimea.

It is said that the King of Sweden has accepted an offer of the British Admiralty to present Sweden with some of the newly-built gun and mortar boats, as models for similar construction in the Swedish dockyards.

The Hon. Edwin Berkeley Portman, son of Lord Portman, has been appointed private secretary to Sir Benjamin Hall, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in the room of Mr. A. D. Berrington, resigned.

The Pope has inaugurated the repaired Palace of the Quirinal by a déjeuner given to the Grand Duke of Tuscany and his family. It was the first visit paid to the Quirinal since his flight in 1848.

The Printers' Almshouses at Wood-green, Tottenham, will be inaugurated there by public breakfast on the 11th June next, at which Earl Stanhope has expressed his intention of presiding.

The King of Oude has got as far as Benares, on his way to England, in quest of the redress of his wrongs, urged to the measure, much against his inclinations, by a band of grievance-mongers proposing to plunder him.

The First Lord of the Admiralty will receive officers on the several Thursdays of June and July, at two o'clock; and any officers wishing to see Sir Charles Wood are requested to enter their names in a book kept for that purpose in the hall, stating their Christian names in full, and their rank in the service.

The King of Prussia intends to erect a monument to the late M. Hinckeldey, opposite the police hotel at Berlin.

Mr. Bright, M.P., arrived at Inverary on Monday week, where he intends to remain for a short time.

The Archbishop of Munich has been placed, by Pio IX., at the head of the College of the Propaganda. The Archbishop was confessor of the Princess Elizabeth, now Empress of Austria, and has recently been made a cardinal, through the interest of the Empress Francis Joseph.

Mr. J. C. Deane, who was assistant secretary at the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, and has more recently directed the exhibitors' department at the Crystal Palace, has been appointed general manager of the Exhibition of Art Treasures to be held at Manchester next year.

Baron Werner, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has left Vienna for Rome on a political mission.

The Rev. Henry Brooks christened no fewer than 111 children on Sunday week, at the parish church, St. Peter's, Liverpool.

Austria has been obliged to send a diplomatist to Rome to obtain a milder interpretation of some of the clauses of the Concordat than the Austrian clergy seem inclined to give.

A grand dinner was given by Prince Jerome on the 23rd inst. at the Palais Royal, at which the Archduke Maximilian and the persons of his suite, and Prince Napoleon, were present.

Professor Frederick Raumer, who entered his seventy-sixth year a short time ago, is on the eve of starting upon a scientific tour through Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

On Monday evening a public meeting, under the auspices of the British Anti-tobacco Society, was held in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, which was filled. The Rev. Canon Stowell presided.

The Sultan has sent the Order of Medjidie to the Emperor of Austria.

Baron Sina, the well-known banker of Vienna, has left a fortune of nearly 80,000,000 of francs.

France and Austria have sent circulars to their diplomatic agents throughout Italy announcing their determination to afford assistance against insurrectional movements, but, at the same time, urging certain reforms as indispensable.

The ship-building trade is at present unusually active on the Wear. There were six vessels launched last week, with a total tonnage of 2097—this being about the average tonnage launched every fortnight during the last four months.

A Berlin despatch states that the United States have declared that they will consent provisionally to allow the Sound dues to continue, but that they cannot recognise them in principle.

The total quantity of proof spirits charged with duty in Ireland last year amounted to 7,054,204 gallons, of which 825,348 were for exportation, and the rest for home consumption.

In consequence of the extension of the murrain among cattle in Poland, a sanitary committee of twelve members, one of whom is a veterinary surgeon of eminence, has been appointed to each of the five governments. They are ordered to adopt the most active measures to investigate causes, and apply remedies.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE race and the rejoicings are the popular topics of the week; even the interest of the great trial, which closed with so righteous a verdict on Tuesday, being speedily subordinated to that of the national holidays. The Prince Consort, with his intended son-in-law, once more witnessed the Derby, and the assemblage of some quarter of a million of people, of every conceivable class, all in good humour and eager to enjoy themselves. Did it suit the Prince's engagements to attend this English holiday more frequently, he would always be welcome. The day was propitious until the latter part of the afternoon—the sun shone brightly upon the course during the “clearing,” and Ellington won and society lunched in perfectly fine weather; but a little later a dense leaden canopy was thrown over the Downs, and the rain descended with a sort of fury, as if avenging itself for the previous enjoyment it had abstained from spoiling. But the people stood firm, carriages drew down their vizors, thousands of umbrellas flew open, while the unarmed dived under the vehicles, or stood shoulder to shoulder; and the other races were run in defiance of the tempest. The road from the course to the rail was certainly a bad one, the Epsom mud is easily made, and is very slippery, and the long procession was occasionally checked by the fall of some unlucky stumbler, who was but slightly consoled in his miseries by the roar of his neighbours, and their compliments upon the elegant way in which he relieved the scavenger of the duty of removing the Surrey mud. Let us add that the railway arrangements were very good: the double barriers lightened the crush and preserved order, and the means of return were constant and rapid. It is to be regretted that the morning was marked by one fatal accident at the station, caused entirely by the reckless impatience of the unfortunate victim, so eager for a place that he could not wait until the arriving train had stopped. There is no providing against the result of wilful folly. The Derby of 1856, regarded in a sporting light, will be remembered by the sufferers of misplaced confidence, who have lost tremendously. The “Blue Ribbon of the Turf” seemed all but in the grasp of the adventurous Earl of Derby; but Fortune was again coy, and would not allow his Lordship, like a Sultan, to throw his *jazzeltto* to her.

The fireworks will have ample record elsewhere. Here it may be enough to record, at present, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has got the word “Peace” in the front of his palace, as a text, and a sermon upon it in the boarded and tarpaulined window of his library. The hurricane-like rains of the first Sunday after the music had been prohibited prevented disturbance or demonstration on that day. The people very wisely saved the “Sunday finery,” which gives such offence to Mr. Baines, from the pitiless storms, and the good-humoured antics of some of the comparatively few persons present are scarcely worth chronicling. There was a body of pickpockets in attendance, who rushed about and tried to get up a scene for the purpose of plunder, but they had no material to work upon, and it seems a pity that the police did not inflict chastisement upon them, the opportunity being so favourable for a *razzia*. The people had recourse to an orderly and rational mode of expressing their dissatisfaction with what has been done, and Sir B. Hall attended public meetings and gave explanations which show how utterly anything like principle has been absent from the conduct of the Government on this question.

The great poison case is over, after twelve days of investigation, and William Palmer, the prisoner, lies in Stafford gaol under sentence of death. We adverted to the ability with which the Attorney-General opened. The case for the Crown closed on the sixth day, and then came the speech of the eminent Irish advocate, Serjeant Shee, for the defence. It lasted eight hours, and its forensic ingenuity is questionless, though the expected eloquence was in some degree missed—the subject, perhaps, hardly justified the anticipations that had been formed. The backbone of the defence was the effort to overthrow, by medical testimony, the evidence of the professional witnesses for the Crown. Some persons think that the Serjeant exceeded the advocate's license in trying to produce an impression by his own assurances that he believed his client innocent, and Lord Campbell distinctly declared that such a statement was valueless—a mere form. The Attorney-General replied in one of the most powerful speeches ever delivered, and the Judge occupied nearly two days in summing up. An hour and a half, a period taken probably as matter of decorum rather than because a doubt existed in a juror's mind, brought the verdict, which in half an hour was telegraphed to every part of the kingdom. It has been received, as it should have been, as the result of a calm, complete investigation into a terrible case. Every one feels that justice is in course of fulfilment. Yet it is possible that petitions may be got up for sparing the life of this miscreant poisoner.

Some of the American papers, and some of the noisier American politicians, continue to bluster against this country, but the chances of a rupture are not felt to be thereby increased, at least in the minds of those who can distinguish between the demonstrations of trading statesmen and their tools, and the deliberate expression of a people's sentiments. There cannot be the least question that upon all the matters in dispute the English Government have behaved in the spirit of gentlemen, and the American Government in that of attorneys; but there is every reason to believe that the vulgar “smartness” in which President Pierce's Administration piques itself is distasteful to the good and true men in the States. The worst of it is that these men cannot always make their voices heard, and coarser lungs carry it; but, after all, bawling goes for nothing. The fighting with the Costa Ricans seems to be proceeding, but the utter untruthfulness of a great part of the American journalists makes it difficult to say what is the state of the contest. Walker would appear to have suffered heavy losses, and some of his people have been taken prisoners and shot. It would bring a disagreeable subject to a satisfactory conclusion if this man, who has been denounced in the American Parliament as “a buccaneer and a ruffian,” should fall into the hands of those whom he has outraged, and should follow the patibular fortunes of his prototype, Lopez. From the latest news, if it can be believed, the prospects of such a termination to his career were not altogether remote. In reply to an inquiry, Lord Clarendon has explained that the Costa Ricans had asked that English weapons might be supplied to them, and that this was assented to on certain terms, but that nothing further had been done. The position of parties is simply this—a man who happens to have several pairs of good pistols is applied to by a neighbour who expects to be robbed, and who wants a pair to arm himself and his servant. The reply is that he may have a pair for about the cost price. And it seems a pity that he does not take them.

EARL JAMES OF MONTECATINI, the Italian nobleman, who was the first monarch to ever eat on the French throne, was riding outside the city one fine morning towards the close of the thirteenth century, when, being perceived by some of his loyal subjects, he was set upon with staffs and stones, and only owed his life to the proximity of the Templars' convent, where he found a ready refuge. The magnificence of these military knights so inflamed his aversion that he repaid their hospitality by abolishing the order, putting them to death, and confiscating their goods. In one of the towers which was built, his descendant, Louis XVI., was imprisoned by King Louis—a kind of retributive justice for the murder of Jacques de Molay and his companions. This market is to be swept away, and in its place a public garden planted. This garden, by the Emperor's special decree, is to contain a monument to the memory of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, the place for which, it is said, have been discovered a wish to have his name and a monument with the tribute of respect it is intended to pay to the memory of those illustrious victims of a revolution brought on by the faults of their own race.—*Letter from Paris.*

On Saturday last a young man threw himself from the top of the Column of July at Paris, and was killed on the spot.

## THE FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF AGRICULTURE.

THIS Exhibition, by far the most important that has ever been held in any city, opens to-morrow (according to the French custom, on Sunday) the 1st June, and will continue open until the 7th. On the 5th, Thursday, it will be open free; and at two o'clock the distribution of prizes will take place—a most picturesque and imposing ceremony.

When we say that it is the most important agricultural exhibition that has ever taken place, we are not forgetting the annual gatherings of the English, Scotch, and Irish societies, which have been as it were the parents of the French Exhibition. But the agricultural display at the Palace of Industry is the first in which all Europe has been permitted and enabled to take part. Until the reign of the present Emperor it has been the policy of France to exclude every kind of competition and comparison. Now, the necessity of agricultural improvement, proved by repeated short harvests, and by the annually-increasing deficiency of butcher's meat in the principal French markets, has been met by a rational remedy, by an invitation to an Agricultural Peace Congress, in which the best men and the best produce of every country will be represented. It may be observed, in passing, that, until the execution of the great lines of railway connecting Paris with the remoter provinces of Germany, such a live-stock show as opens to-morrow was impossible. And few except the owners of English live stock could either offer or have any commercial temptation to risk the dangers and incur the expenses of a sea voyage.

Last year the Paris Agricultural Exhibition was lost amid the glories of the Manufacturing Exhibition, and received little notice from the English press. Indeed, one agricultural editor so far mistook the temper of the times as to sneer at the French attempt; thinking, perhaps, that such a tone would be gratifying to the ancient prejudices of his numerous farmer-readers. He has since found out his mistake, for the kindly reception given to, and the splendid prizes gained by our English and Irish exhibitors were soon noised through the rural districts; and this year the specimens from the United Kingdom are extraordinary both in number and in quality.

From England alone there are 29 exhibitors of 289 implements and machines, including all our best men. The Association of English Agricultural Implement-makers number about 55 members.

In Live Stock there are 52 exhibitors, sending 90 cattle, 132 sheep, and 36 pigs, besides 198 poultry.

The Stock exhibitors represent Shorthorns, Devons, and Southdowns well. Of Herefords there are very few specimens.

Among the exhibitors are some of our best names, but we miss some first-rate breeders, and the list is singularly unaristocratic. Southdowns come out strong, and so do Cotswolds. In produce our turnips will be the most remarkable.

The Scotch share of the Exhibition has been remarkably well arranged, and includes about 300 head, from which, both in Highland cattle and sheep, the owners of the great herds of beef-producing animals in Galicia, Hungary, and other regions of steppes, will be able to select bulls with great advantage. We are glad to see that the Austrian Government has sent not less than 387 head of stock—some of which have travelled, by land and rail, from 1500 to 2000 miles.

Ireland will do her fertile soil and fine climate—so peculiarly adapted for breeding stock—full honour. The Irish Committee sends fifty-four head, including some magnificent specimens of Shorthorns, a class of cattle in which Ireland bids fair to excel every other country.

So much for a preliminary notice. We have taken measures for giving a complete account, with illustrations, of this most interesting and important Agricultural Feast and Tournament.

CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER SHOW.—The largest number of visitors that have visited the Crystal Palace this year were attracted here on Saturday last by the first flower show of the season. The arrangements evinced great judgment and good taste. Upon a cruciform stand in the centre of the building was placed a remarkably fine collection of stove and green-house plants. In this class Messrs. Veitch and Sons gained the first prize of £25. Other stands extended as far as the East Indian Court in one direction, and the basin and fountains in the other. The collection of azaleas excited considerable attention. One of the finest plants, grown by Mr. James May, took the first prize of £30. A prize of the same value was awarded to Mr. Godney, an amateur, for a very fine orchid. The £30 prize of class 4 of Orchids fell to a fine young plant, the property of Mr. Cuthbert, the eminent florist. Mr. C. Turner's display of pelargoniums justly obtained a prize. The displays of fruit were very good. The Royal National Tulip Society exhibited a fine show of cut tulips. In a word, the entire fête was arranged in a most admirable manner, and far surpassed any similar exhibition the neighbourhood of the metropolis has witnessed. The fountains played at four o'clock. The bands of the Life Guards and the Crystal Palace Company played alternately during the day, and added much to the gaiety of the entire scene.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., as president of this institution, gave the annual conversation in Great George-street, Westminster. The company numbered 1200 guests, the majority of whom are distinguished in science, the arts, and literature; and rarely have we witnessed so large an assemblage of persons of eminence. The suite of rooms was hung with some choice paintings by living artists; and there was exhibited some fine sculpture, and articles of rare art and *virtu*. In the theatre of the institution a large collection of working models of new scientific inventions proved very attractive; and the arrangements made by Mr. Charles Manby, the able secretary of the institution, are entitled to special commendation.

Accounts from Oporto state that the prospects in the Douro wine districts are extremely bad, and that the signs of the progress of the epidemic threaten a worse vintage even than that of last year.

## MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—The series of Italian operas announced for performance at this theatre give so much promise of excellence in regard to the artistic arrangements, that the undertaking, though a bold one, bids fair to be most successful. The season, which will be a short one, will commence on Monday, the 9th June, and the following operas are already included in the repertoire:—“Il Barbiere di Siviglia,” “Norma,” “Lucrèce Borgia,” “La Sonnambula,” and an Italian version of “The Bohemian Girl;” whilst the list of artists comprise the names of Madame Gassier, Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Lorini, Madame Caradori, Madame Sedlitzek, and Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Bregazzi, Signor Lucchesi, Mons. Du Laurens, Signor Lorini, Mr. Swift, Signor Fontini, Signor Merini, Mons. Gassier, &c. The director of the music and conductor is to be Mr. Alfred Mellon; and there is to be a ballet on each evening, after the opera, supported by Miss Rosina Wright, Madame Marie, and Madame Agnes. As this is the first time such an experiment has been tried in this locality, there can be little doubt that its novelty will lend an additional charm to the entertainments, which, it appears, are to be conducted in a manner worthy of the Italian stage and its professors.

THERE have been several notable concerts this week. In the first place, there was the fourth concert of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening. It was even more than usually brilliant, and eminently successful, the room being full to overflowing. The programme was a basket of gems, all of the purest water. The symphonies were Spohr's in D minor (composed expressly for the Philharmonic Society), and Mozart's “Jupiter.” The overtures were Mendelssohn's “Midsummer Night's Dream” and Beethoven's “Fidello.” Mr. Otto Goldschmidt played Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G—a splendid performance, received with enthusiastic applause; and Piatelli played a violoncello concerto by Haydn, somewhat antiquated, but very melodious music, which he executed with his usual excellence. The singers were Madame Clara Novello and Madame Viardot: the former sang the fine air, “Ah parlami,” from Cimarosa's sacred drama “Il Sacrificio d'Abraham;” the latter gave the “Invocation to Hated,” from Gluck's “Armida;” and they sang together the duet “Quis est Homo,” from Rossini's “Stabat Mater.” The orchestra goes better and better under the able direction of Professor Sterndale Bennett.

THE concert of the Musical Union on Tuesday was likewise of more than usual brilliancy. The quartet of stringed instruments consisted of Messrs. Arnold, Cooper, Hill, Piatelli, and Howell, to whom were added M. Hallé on the piano, M. Rosenthal on the harp, M. Benson on the organ, and Mr. C. Harper on the horn. The pieces were Mendelssohn's quartet in E minor, pianoforte solo by John Sebastian Bach, Beethoven's 4th quartet in A, and Hummel's septet in D minor for the piano, with stringed and wind instruments. The execution of every piece was perfect, and warmly applauded by the fashionable audience who crowded the room. Mr. Hallé's concerts have never been conducted with greater spirit and success than they are this season.

MADAME CLARA SCHUMANN, esteemed throughout Europe the greatest female pianist of the day, gave what she called a “Pianoforte Recital” (a term she has borrowed from Liszt, who used to so denominate his pianoforte performances) on Tuesday morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms. She played a selection of pieces from the works of Beethoven, Schumann (her husband), Bach, Mendelssohn, and Chopin; delighting a critical audience with her fire and brilliancy, her fine expression, and her thorough acquaintance with the styles of the different composers.

MISS MESSENT and Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS gave their annual concert, at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday evening. There was an immense assemblage. Not only was the concert-room itself densely crowded, but the large tea-room was filled with company. The entertainment was varied and attractive. Miss Messent sang several favourite songs very beautifully, and was especially successful in Verdi's “Ernani, involami.” Mr. Richards showed his talents both as a pianist and a composer. He played (with Molique, Goffrie, and Piatelli) Mozart's quartet in G minor, and several of his own very pleasing and popular *morceaux de salon*; and a new vocal duet composed by him, called “How beautiful is night,” was well sung by Miss Messent and Mr. Tillyard—a young barytone singer of merit. Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, and several other eminent vocalists, gave their assistance.

MISS STABBACH gave her annual concert on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms. She is a young singer who is improving in her art, and rising in public favour. This concert was very agreeable and successful. Miss Stabbach's own performances were warmly applauded; and vocal and instrumental pieces by Madame Viardot, Weiss, Reichardt, Arabella Goddard, Deichmann, and Faque, made a varied and interesting programme.

MR. W. G. CUSINS, one of the most distinguished among our young musicians, gave a soirée on Wednesday, at the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street. It was fully and fashionably attended. Mr. Cusins, who is an accomplished pianist, performed several classical concert pieces, accompanied by Sainton and Piatelli, and some elegant chamber solos, composed by himself. The vocal performers were Miss Dolby and Mr. Benson.

THE BROUSIL FAMILY.—A family of precocious musicians from Prague, bearing the name of Brousil, are about to give a short series of *matinées musicales* at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, and, judging from the success they have already achieved in Paris, their performances are likely to prove attractive. There are three girls and three boys. The eldest of the six is a girl, aged 17, and the youngest a girl, aged 6. Their instruments are the pianoforte (played by the eldest sister), the violin (performed by the other two young ladies and the youngest boy, aged 7); the violoncello, played by a youth aged 13; and the viola gamba, by his second brother, aged 11. Having had the advantage of a “private audience,” we are enabled to say that this little band exhibits a correctness of taste and a mastery of the difficulties of scientific music which are not always to be found amongst the most matured instrumentalists; and never, perhaps, did a family more completely “pull together” for one common object than in this remarkable instance.

MR. GEORGE OSBORNE gave his long-announced annual concert at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, on Friday, the 23rd inst., before a crowded and fashionable audience. The pieces were principally of a refined and classical description, and consisted in great part of compositions by Mr. Osborne. Among the vocalists were Miss Louisa Vinning, Madame Emilie Krall, Mr. Benson, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Wylie Cooper, and Mr. Thomas. The concert was opened by Mr. Osborne (pianoforte) and Mr. Diagrove (violin) with one of Beethoven's grand sonatas. A duet by Spohr, which immediately followed, was sung with great effect by Miss Vinning and Mr. Benson. “Gretchen,” a German song, by Madame Emilie Krall, was an excellent performance, as was the glee and four part song which terminated the first portion of the entertainment. In the second part Messrs. Benedict and Osborne played a MS. duet for two pianos on the “Etoile du Nord;” and Miss Emilie Krall sang a song by Schuman called “Frühlingsnacht,” which was very well received. But, altogether, the most successful performances were Mr. Osborne's song, “O sing to me,” by Miss Louisa Vinning; and the solos on the pianoforte, “Au revoir” and “Florence,” composed and executed by Mr. Osborne. “O sing to me” was rapturously encored; and a hearty ovation was bestowed upon the singer at the conclusion of the encore. The concert went off in the most satisfactory manner.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL are giving their musical entertainment, “Patchwork,” at the Shakespeare Rooms, Birmingham. Among the novelties Mrs. Howard Paul sings the “Marseillaise” à la Rachel with much success and effect; and Charles Mackay's new song, “The Rose's Errand.”

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

HAYMARKET.—A new farce, entitled “The Rights and Wrongs of Women,” was produced on Saturday, and is, we should think, a production after the manager's own heart, for the humours of the hero are such as Mr. Buckstone delights to revel in. *Sir Brian de Beauséant* is a gentleman of chivalric disposition, proud of being the ladies' champion, and advocate of all the privileges claimed by them in these reforming times. Mrs. Marchmont (Miss Talbot), the heroine, has committed herself by some correspondence of which *Sir Brian* has possession by purchase, and on the strength of this he devotes himself to her cause. But, in the course of the action, having occasion to exchange coats with the footman, his own falls into the hands of the husband; and, as it contains the letters in question, *Sir Brian* is rendered extremely anxious, and his distress becomes painfully ludicrous when he finds that the fatal packet of documents is locked up in a cash-box, with fifteen thousand pounds. Regardless of the cost, he is ready to burn the box and its contents. The key, however, is found in time, and the secret is preserved safe from the knowledge of Mr. Marchmont—a character acted with his usual propriety by Mr. Howe. The farce, which is by Mr. Madison Morton, was completely successful.

OLYMPIC.—We are glad to witness Mrs. Stirling once again as Mrs. *Bracegirdle*, in “The Tragedy Queen,” which she performed on Monday with all that charming earnestness, without exaggeration, by which she is so laudably distinguished.

THE theatres were closed on Thursday evening; but were opened at three o'clock in the day instead, except the Princess, which commenced at two, with a morning performance of “The Winter's Tale.”

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE great musical event of the past week—the greatest event (we may add) since the first appearance of Jenny Lind at Her Majesty's Theatre nine years ago—has been the debut, within the same walls, of Signora Piccolomini—a name, we believe, destined to be joined to those of the Catalanis, Malibran, and Grisi, who, in our time, have shed lustre on the Italian stage. This event, too, was accompanied by another—the first performance in England of a new opera by the most popular Italian composer of the age. But Madame Piccolomini's connection with this incident is the only circumstance which gives it interest. A new production from the prolific pen of Maestro Verdi is a thing to which we are pretty well accustomed; and it happens that the new production in question, “La Traviata,” is the weakest, as it is the last, of his numerous progeny. It has pretty tunes, for every Italian has, more or less, the gift of melody; but even the tunes are trite and common, bespeaking an exhausted invention, while there are no vestiges of the constructive skill—none of the masterly pieces of concerted music which we find in the “Trovatore” or “Rigoletto.” Even in Italy the “Traviata” has owed its whole success to the young and charming *prima donna*; and it was Piccolomini, not Verdi, who was the object of the splendid ovation of last Saturday night.

“La Traviata” is an Italian version of the younger Dumas' drama, “La Dame aux Camélias,” which has made so great a sensation at the Théâtre du Vaudeville. Even the Parisians, lax as are their ideas of stage morality, were somewhat startled by its subject, though for months and months they have flocked in crowds to see it. An attempt to bring it on the English stage was prevented, some time ago, we understand, by the Lord Chamberlain's refusal of a license. In the Italian opera the groundwork of the story and the principal incidents remain the same; but the details are softened down, and the piece, as it stands, is scarcely more objectionable than others (the “Favorita,” for instance) which pass current on the Opera stage. It is, moreover, irresistibly pathetic; and he must be a stern moralist indeed who can witness unmoved the sorrows of the erring but most interesting heroine.

VIOLTA (represented by Madame Piccolomini) is a youthful beauty belonging to a class indicated by the term “La Traviata,” which may be translated “the outcast,” or (as in the libretto) “the lost one.” She is a reigning favourite; and the piece opens with a splendid entertainment at her house. Among the gay company is a young gentleman, *Alfred* by name, who

really loves her, and who inspires her with a similar attachment. Actuated by a pure and mutual passion, they retire to the country, where they live together in happy seclusion. One day, in Alfred's absence, Violetta receives a visit from a venerable old gentleman, who announces himself as the father of her lover. He represents to her the ruinous consequences of his son's present course of life, and urges her to save him, by consenting to leave him. Resolving to sacrifice her own happiness for the sake of his welfare, she departs on the instant for Paris, leaving him in the belief that she is faithless, and has forsaken him for another. She returns to her former life, and afterwards meets her lost lover at a party given by one of her friends. Alfred is furious at the sight of her, insults her grossly, challenges the man whom he considers his successful rival, and the poor girl is carried fainting from the apartment. Her heart is now broken, and nothing remains for her but to die. In the last scene she is in her bedchamber, reduced to the extremity of weakness, but sustained by newly-awakened hope; for she has received a letter from her lover's father, telling her that, moved by her noble self-sacrifice, of the extent of which he was not at first aware, he cannot resist her sufferings, and is about to bring his son again to her feet. While this prospect is keeping up the dying flame of her life, the father and son suddenly arrive. Her lover flies to her—the first moment is rapture—but the shock is fatal, and she dies of joy in his arms.

Such is the part in which the young actress first appeared before the English public; and nothing could be more charming than her whole performance of it. It embraces the most brilliant gaiety and the deepest pathos; and it is difficult to decide in which phase of the character she was most successful. Signora Piccolomini is not above one or two and twenty, and looks still younger. She is small and slight, but exquisitely formed, and full of grace. Her features are instinct with intelligence and feeling. In the first scene, where she appears as the sprightly hostess of a gay party, nothing could be more attractive than her exuberant but perfectly elegant vivacity. In this scene there is a little Anacreontic song, sung by her with Calzolari (in the part of the lover), and accompanied by the chorus. This air, so pretty that it raised expectations as to the general quality of music which were disappointed, was sung so delightfully, with such fire and abandon, that it threw the audience into a transport of enthusiasm which did not subside during the whole performance. In the great scene of the second act, between Violetta and Alfred's father, where the girl, after a fearful struggle, resolves to sacrifice herself for her lover's welfare, Mdle. Piccolomini showed still higher powers. The tumult of contending passions, ending in a noble and dignified resolution, was painted with a truth and beauty not to be surpassed. As to the closing scene of the whole, we cannot attempt to describe it, made up as it was of a thousand minute traits of nature and feeling which went at once to the heart of every one, suffusing many bright eyes with tears, and moving even the most "unused to the melting mood." Rachel's dying scene in *Adrienne Lecouvreur* is the only thing to which we can compare it.

Mdle. Piccolomini, young though she be, is already an actress of the highest class. We cannot as yet say the same thing of her as a singer; though we have no doubt that in this respect, too, she will reach the summit of her art. With the most precious endowments of nature she is profusely gifted. She has a lovely voice, a pure soprano, of a sympathetic quality, and great power and compass. The beauty of its tones, too, is heightened by the sensibility they express; and she sings with great refinement and delicacy. One thing only she has yet to learn—that finished execution which is the result of consummate art, and of which



MDLE. PICCOLOMINI, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

the finest specimen is to be found in the singing of Alboni. But this is a defect which time and study will be sure to remove; and it is but a slight spot amid the blaze of so many beauties.

The opera, in its *ensemble*, is admirably performed. Calzolari supports his well-merited reputation; and Beneventano, a stranger, has gained golden opinions as a singer by his fine voice and pure style, and as an actor by his dignity and feeling.

#### MARIA PICCOLOMINI.

NATURE waives ceremony with certain beings. Great musicians are recognised in the first tones, and noble minds declare themselves by an impulse. This was the case with Maria Piccolomini, who made her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday last. Descended from one of the most ancient and most illustrious patrician families of Rome, this gifted girl, urged on by an invincible impulse—with that confidence of success which is so often the companion of real genius—cast aside all the prerogatives of her high station, and, despite the tears and the entreaties of her noble relations of the houses of the Piccolomini and the Amalfi,\* she made her début at Rome to earn the laurels and the fame of Corinne.

Rank, position, fortune, family traditions, even the grim portraits of her mail-clad ancestors, were of no avail against the mighty tide of song that surged within the gentle breast of this girl of seventeen summers.

She made her début at Rome in 1852, at the Argentine Theatre, in Donizetti's opera of "Polinto."

It is only those who have witnessed an Italian audience on a "first night"—whether the début of a new singer or the production of a new opera—that can know the ordeal which has to be gone through. Debarred from taking any part in politics, unaddicted to the manly sports of more northern nations, the voluptuous yet intelligent Italian courts the Muses; the pit of the Opera House is his arena, it is the touchstone upon which the true gold of a prima donna is tried beyond appeal. The scene at the Café Martini at Milan, half an hour before the Opera on a first night, is a scene as unique as it is curious. The glories, alas! of the Scala have passed away. The 3rd November, 1852, was such a night in Rome.

We cannot do better than quote the passage of a letter written under the impression of the scene:—

A new prima donna (says the writer) has appeared at the Argentine Theatre, in Donizetti's opera of "Polinto." Her success has been most brilliant. Her voice is exquisitely sweet—full of liquid birdlike notes—and is, moreover, of considerable power and compass. She is little more than seventeen years of age, and of considerable personal attractions. With such advantages as these, the success of any prima donna would be tolerably certain. But what has raised the enthusiasm of the Roman public to an unusual height is the fact that the young débutante is niece to one of the Cardinals, and a member of the historical family of the Piccolomini. So great is her enthusiasm for music, and so strong is her passion for the exciting triumphs of the theatre, that her venerable relative, fearing the young girl's health might suffer in case of a refusal, at length yielded his consent to her appearance before the public. It is said that the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, with whom Mdle. Piccolomini is a particular favourite, used her influence in bringing about this result. It is only under the sky of Italy that one sees the passion for art so strong as to induce a young girl, rich and beautiful, and a member of an illustrious family, to appear upon the stage; and it is among the Italians that such an act has more than the colouring of romance, and is

\* The Dukedom of Amalfi was conferred upon Antonio Piccolomini, the nephew of Pope Pius II. Octavio Piccolomini, Duke of Amalfi, is one of the principal characters in Schiller's "Wallenstein."



SCENE FROM VERDI'S OPERA, "LA TRAVIATA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

EPSOM RACES, 1856.



"GOING TO THE DERBY."

EPSOM RACES.

looked upon by this music-loving people as something heroic and sublime. As may be supposed, the young prima donna's singing and acting bear the impress of that enthusiasm before which the will of the Cardinal yielded; and at times, during the performance, so great was the effect of the something like inspiration displayed that the whole audience simultaneously rose and thundered forth their applause.

Success followed success. Her appearance in the different theatres of Italy was a series of triumphs; but it was at Sienna where the greatest triumph awaited her—

Hic illius arma  
Hic currus fuit. \* \* \*

Her family had for many years settled here, and the Palazzo Piccolomini was the scene of her childish gambols. Sienna is now connected by a railway with Florence; and on the night of her benefit half Florence, armed with monster bouquets of camellias, started for Sienna. The theatre was densely crowded; every passage was choked by people who could not find standing-room in the pit. The opera was Verdi's "Trovatore." After the first act the people lost all control over their feelings; they continued applauding their favourite before the curtain, and showering bouquets at her feet. This was repeated at the conclusion of each act, and at the finale it appeared as if they would never cease. When she left the theatre the gentlemen of Sienna and Florence formed a voluntary escort, each carrying a blazing torch, and accompanied her to her home, preceded by a band of music.

In Italy—that warm and sunny clime—such ovations are in keeping. In England, though not less hearty, our applause is more subdued.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many inducements which the railway presents to visitors eager to reach the scene of action—the racecourse—the journey to Epsom by road is still preferred by thousands who aim at the thorough enjoyment of the day. The railway, it must be confessed, is monotonous in comparison with charming roadside scenery, to say nothing of the characteristic incidents to be witnessed at every turn. Thus the old mode of reaching Epsom Races presents many such gay and sparkling scenes as our Artist has depicted, with the spanking pride of the team and the minor accompaniments of the life of the road.

The races commenced well on Tuesday. The prelude to the great event of the Derby was played with, perhaps, unusual success. Although the attendance of general company did not exceed an Opening Day's average, yet the sport was of the most interesting and attractive character. For the principal events the fields were numerically important, and in certain instances speculation was briskly pursued.

The weather was warm and genial, and, in fact, throughout the day there was neither let nor hindrance to the full enjoyment of the sport.

Still, by mere pleasure-folk the Opening Day at Epsom is invariably disregarded; and, perhaps, a large majority of the people who visit the Downs on the Derby Day scarcely recollect, until they see the result of the races in print, that there was anything to excite the curiosity or attract the attention of sporting men on the day before. To specu-

lators the first day presents attractions independent of its racing, for certain movements of deep significance with reference to the Derby are generally made. On this occasion, although the betting was brisk and important with regard to certain horses only, yet the operations were particularly interesting.

Prior to the race for the Craven Stakes, Wentworth was backed freely at 3 to 1. On the success of his stable companion—Kalipyge, however, 5 to 2 was taken to a large amount, and afterwards 2 to 1 was booked to nearly £3000 about him. At last, however, the current offer on the field was 9 to 4. Cannobie and Fazzoletto were both well supported at 5 to 1 each; the former, perhaps, being the better favourite of the two.

A violent opposition set in against Vandermeulin, who was reported "shin-sore," and about whom, in fact, the most unfavourable rumours were circulated. After 15 to 1 had been laid to £300, and to several minor sums, he receded to 20 to 1 (offered). Apropos of Vandermeulin, we may state that his owner claimed the services of Bartholomew, who was also under an engagement to Mr. Bowes. After hearing evidence on both sides, it was decided that Bartholomew's engagement to Mr. Bowes was fully proved.

Fly-by-Night was in considerable demand. At first 15 to 1 was booked about him to several hundred pounds. The last bet which came under our notice was 12 to 1 to £300.

About Ellington 1000 to 60 was taken twelve times.

The running of The Coroner, who has always been reported many pounds inferior to Yellow Jack, seemingly convinced those who had discredited the rumour that the owner of the two horses was after all best acquainted with their relative merits; 40 to 1 was offered against The



THE WINNER, AFTER THE RACE.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., at Brockham Parsonage, near Reigate, after a short illness, his 16th year, Lionel, the dearly-loved and third surviving son of George W. Mathison, Esq., of Partney, Lincolnshire.





THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.—THE ROYAL EXCHANGE



"PEACE" AND "WAR."—JOHN BELL, SCULPTOR.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE two colossal statues of "Peace" and "War" which we engrave as appropriate to the doings of the week are copied from two of the contributions made by Mr. Bell to the Sculpture Room of the Royal Academy. They will form, when in marble, appropriate parts of the

monument to the Duke of Wellington, on which Mr. Bell has been for some time engaged for the Guildhall of the city of London. Peace bath her victories, the poet tells us, no less renowned than War. Here, as in life, we prefer Peace to War. To erect his great colossal moun-

ment to the great Duke, the citizens are about to remove the monument to their patriotic Lord Mayor, Beckford—the father of "Vathek" and Fonthill Beckford. Mr. Bell, we are told, is advancing rapidly with his work.



THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.—THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE unfavourable weather in Paris since the commencement of the month has prevented the display of the Spring fashions, which have only been at the theatres, and a few days ago upon the race-course at Chantilly. In consequence of the continuance of very wet and chilly weather, the majority of our fashionable ladies still wear dresses such as have been in vogue



during the latter part of winter. People of high fashion, as well as the public generally, are now directing their attention to the approaching ceremony of the christening of the Imperial Prince, which will present an opportunity for a display in Paris of magnificence and luxurious elegance not often to be witnessed in any capital.

Another occasion of interest to the fashionable world is the approaching ceremony of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia—on account of its being customary at the great northern Court that on great occasions there should be first, a blaze of diamonds; and, next, an admirable display of lace; and fashion and etiquette require that no other description of lace should be worn at Court but Alençon point, English point, and Venetian point.

At one of the recent grand representations at the Odéon Theatre we particularly remarked a dress of rose-coloured China gauze, with volants of white and blue in the pattern of material; the braces were composed of a ribbon to match the volants. A charming bonnet of white tulle bouillonné, with pink ribbons, white blonde, and black lace, mixed and ornamented with bunches of pink feathers, completed this elegant costume. We must also notice another dress of tulle, of pearl grey, with four pink and white volants, and at foot of each small black lace placed very low. The

bonnet was of rice-straw, ornamented with red service-berry: which ornament is also much worn for head-dresses for balls, mixed with trellis-work of velvet, pearls, and gold braids; it forms a graceful accompaniment in head-dresses to the parrures, very much in favour at present, composed of rather small coral pearls or beads, mixed with diamond-beads, which are also worn in ear-rings or trimming of corsages.

For evening parties the most remarkable costumes are a dress of white tulle, with three volants, decorated with an embroidery-work of straw, having at the edge a cherry-coloured velvet and black lace. This dress had a low body, and had Neapolitan braces trimmed to match with velvet and lace. Another dress consisted of a petticoat of cherry-coloured tulle, a tunic of open guipure, rounded in front, and descending only to the knee; then five bouillons of white tulle, separated by small plaits of straw, and forming the head of a volant of similar guipure. This entirely new dress cannot fail to be very successful for full ball dress.

We must mention a charming new article—a pocket-handkerchief, embroidered all round with plumetis until it reaches a festoon, from which springs a small volant in cambric, similarly embroidered, but smaller; thus extending the taste for volants even to the trimming a pocket-handkerchief. As we are on the subject of fine linen we may speak of a new collar and sleeves, which have attracted much attention. They are in embroidery of Nancy, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, beneath which is black lace, which reaches beyond it. A bow in pink or blue ribbon, with a black stripe at the edge, finishes the collar, and the sleeves are ornamented with similar ribbon. Points or lappets (*barbes*) of lace are much in fashion for head-dresses for balls; they are mixed with réaux of flowers, silk chenille, and they make charming head-dresses mixed with gold passementeries, or white pearls of Venice. The most fashionable flowers for spring bonnets are roses of all varieties—amaranths, pinks or carnations, violets, paquerettes, and the red service-berry.



## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Taffetas bonnet, with two bunches of rhododendrons; mantle made close to the shape, of black imperial cloth, embroidered on the sleeves, which are moreover ornamented with a double silk galoon following the two seams of the sleeves inside and outside, or rather the front and back seams. The same galoon continues on the front of the body of the mantle, and finishes near the edge of the mantelet to go round it, and forms the head of a first range of fringe, beneath which it makes a second line, which has below it a second fringe similar to the first. This



mantle fits closely to the shape. Dress of pearl-grey taffetas with Grecian pattern, which covers entirely the petticoat.

Bonnet of rice-straw, trimmed with black velvet, cactus flower, of a rich brown or pomegranate colour. Mantle of black taffetas, trimmed at the height of the shoulders with a *ruce à la vieille*; at the height of the waist are placed five rows of narrow velvet *Tom Pouce* below a wider velvet, which serves for the head of a trimming quilted on flat, forming a large volant. Dress of *barège*, with volants, the pattern worked on the stuff.

Bonnet of taffetas, sprinkled with small embroidery, with two bunches of paquerettes on each side *tour de tête* blonde and tulle. Bonnet of Italian straw or Leghorn, with a double dark velvet; on the side a bunch of red fuchsias. Bonnet of white tulle, with poke trimmed with *passe-pois* in white taffetas; two rows of Valenciennes lace fall over the unstiffened crown of the bonnet on the side; and, starting from the edge of the poke, is a feather laid on flat. Bonnet of rice-straw; the crown trimmed with brown velvet ribbon; a double row, a bunch of field flowers on each side, the ends joining on the top of the poke. Bonnet of white tulle, *bouillonné*, with flowers on each side; the poke is trimmed on the edge with a bouillon, forming a *ruce* alternately with blonde and tulle.

## EXHIBITION OF MANCHESTER MANUFACTURES IN PARIS.

IN 1854 the French Government announced that in the following year a Universal Exhibition of Industrial Products would be held in Paris, and foreigners were invited, by liberal overtures, to take part in the friendly competition. Manchester at once prepared itself to reap laurels in the amicable passage at arms; and on the 3rd July, 1854, a public meeting was assembled in the Townhall to co-operate in the movement, to organise a plan for securing a complete and systematised display of the industrial products of the district, and raise funds to defray expenses. Manchester energy ever surmounts all difficulties; and a guarantee amounting to £6995 was soon placed at the disposal of the Committee. Some obstructions, however, arose from the Board of Trade, who proposed to distribute the Manchester products around the goods furnished from the Staffordshire Potteries, Sheffield, and other places; but to this the Committee objected, desiring for themselves a distinct and separate block or space, to "give to their assortment that united and concentrated character which was so necessary for the force of its effect." This remonstrance produced its proper effect, and finally a space was allotted and accepted, forming a parallelogram of about 105 feet in length and 72 in breadth. On the 2nd of February Mr. James Oswald Murray, who had been appointed Secretary to the Committee, was instructed to proceed to Paris and apportion the area of the Manchester and Salford Court, and complete all necessary arrangements for the convenient display of the articles that were to be exhibited. This gentleman encountered some hindrances, but it is only justice to state that he executed his difficult and delicate task with great tact and discretion, and received a most flattering testimonial, voluntarily offered, from the 19th class of the International Jury. These particulars are due to the occasion, which will assuredly form an epoch in the history of free-trade and of the useful arts of peace. It is the duty of statesmen to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, and by the reciprocation of commercial advantages to cement that alliance between France and England which is the brightest feature in the reign of Napoleon III.

In the Report before us we have minute and very interesting details of the Manchester and Salford contributions to the Exhibition; but, to prevent any mistake, it may be well to observe that the fabrics sent to Paris were the products of what is known in Lancashire as the Manchester District. Sixty-eight firms contested for the palm of excellence; 7700 pieces, valued at £6600, were displayed; and, for the first time in the annals of manufacturing industry, an assortment of the varied skill and wealth of the cotton trade, as complete as possible in all its branches, was unrolled before the eyes of astonished and delighted Europe in a vast industrial panorama. "A range of yarns from the lowest and coarsest numbers to the highest usually known in the market, as well as samples of coloured yarns, was exhibited by the Committee, with prices. A range of yarns of the higher numbers, from 100 to

700, with a sample even of the extreme number 2150, was exhibited in their own names by Messrs. Houldsworth and Co., it being the first time in the history of the trade that a *hank* of so high a number as 700 had been shown." In calicoes the prices ranged from a penny a yard in the grey to one shilling in the white. Plain and fancy ginghams ruled from 3d. to 6d. a yard. The plain and fancy ticks were suited to almost every market; the display of cotton drills was satisfactory; but, with the exception of gambrons, contributed by Messrs. Phibbs, Rowbotham, and Co., "the mixed woollen and cotton, and especially the mixed linen and cotton drills, were almost totally unrepresented, notwithstanding the efforts made in the proper directions to obtain samples." Fustians were favourably represented. Dyed, printed, and embossed linings, and dyed linings printed in silver, are much commended. The small wares department, comprising such articles as sewing and darning cottons, cotton and mixed tapes, webs, cords and laces, and similar articles, were amply furnished by Messrs. J. P. and E. Westhead. The print trade was chiefly represented by houses exhibiting in their own names. Though the woollen trade was not exhibited through the Committee, private firms brought forward their flannels, blankets, railway wrappers, and druggets; and Messrs. Bright and Co. displayed their carpets in a space contiguous to the Manchester and Salford Court.

In the arrangement of the goods every care was taken to classify them into trades, the principal among them having a table or division to itself. Some of the articles—as muslins and toilet quilts—were placed under glass. Visitors were freely allowed to test the quality of the various fabrics by touch, which was not permitted in the French, Belgian, and German Courts. It was evident that the French Protectionists did not relish the competition, for it opened the eyes of native consumers both to quality and price. The Manchester Court was the special object of their dread, and they determined to resist any change in the law. We quote the following sensible remarks from the Report:—

On the one hand, they urged the peculiar difficulties of their position, with a heavy duty on raw cotton, on coal, and on iron and machinery, as reducing them, to a certain extent, to an absolute impossibility of competition with the English cotton trade, standing, as it does, totally unfettered in these respects. On the other hand, it was stated that, while it must be admitted that these difficulties embarrassed their proceedings, and rendered absolute free trade impossible, so long as they shall exist, they only did exist because the manufacturing party, turned aside from its true interests by the influence of the coal and iron owners, as was so long the case of the tenant-farmers in this country, did not yet see that its true policy was to emancipate industry from such impediments, and thus enable its products to enter into the markets of the world, in place of hemming it in by a complication of unnatural burdens and supports, thus confining its vent to their home market alone, and at a great cost to the consumer; that the silk trade, the freest and least protected industry in France, should, by its remarkable contrast, present them with an example of their true course.

Among special points of comparison between British and French industry, the article yarn has been selected. In the most current numbers the French twist is equal, and in some respects superior, to our own; but their process is much more expensive, as they use a higher-priced cotton. In the art of bleaching and finishing they are far behind us. Under the French system, owing to the narrowness of their manufacture market, their division of labour is very incomplete, and the same

firms commence and complete many and distinct processes. In the finer qualities of quilting we are decidedly superior to our neighbours; but in fancy ginghams, "where resort must be had to hand labour and artistic combination of colours, and to superior dyes, the Swiss and French rather distanced the English manufacturer." Manchester fustians excelled those of France and Germany. "In expensive blocked prints and muslins there was, of course, no attempt in the Manchester Department to dispute the unrivalled superiority of Mulhouse;" but this branch of trade is not followed at all in the Lancashire district.

Prince Napoleon purchased some trousseings for his household; and the Spanish Government ordered samples of moles, to see if they were suitable for their army. The Emperor and Empress made frequent visits to the Manchester Court; and the latter made a purchase of some fine welting from Mr. Spencer, to whom the Empress sent an elegant gold medal.

A short article on machinery is appended to the Report, written by Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, but the engineers of that city seem to have been remiss on the occasion:—

Messrs. Robert Stephenson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, exhibited a locomotive with the latest improvements, but of the ordinary construction; and Messrs. W. Fairbairn and Sons, of Manchester, exhibited an engine built on an entirely new principle, as patented by Mr. J. E. McConnel, of Wolverton, and according to that gentleman's designs. The French machine-makers (from Alsace) and the Belgians (from Liège) were well represented; but their productions would not bear comparison with those of our countrymen—Messrs. Watt, of Oldham; Messrs. Mason, of Rochdale; and Messrs. Elae, Cottam, and Co., of this city.

It is acknowledged that our Continental neighbours have made great progress during the last ten years in the manufacture of stationary and locomotive engines; but they are still inferior to our own in "the careful proportion of the parts and simplicity of construction." Tool-making has made a very marked advance on the Continent, and the Americans stand prominent "in machines and tools for cutting and shaping wood. In automatic or self-acting tools we have attained to the highest degree of exactitude; but that system, according to Mr. Fairbairn, "must not only be encouraged, but extended, if we are to retain our prosperity, and maintain the undoubted superiority we now enjoy in this particular branch of constructive mechanics."

We have given a pretty complete analysis of the Report, which is not only due to its intrinsic merits, but also to the memorable occasion which has called it forth. The Paris Exhibition forms a grand epoch in the history of international industry; and we trust it may be the precursor of a state of things in which the only rivalry among nations may be one of art and science, and good will to man.

Amongst the reforms suggested by the Law Amendment Society is that of the establishment of courts of reconciliation, which will put an end to suits that never ought to have been instituted, and defences that never ought to have been attempted.

A little boy, seven years old, was brought before the Chelmsford magistrates on Saturday last, charged with shooting his cousin, a boy of five, with an old gun.

It is now positively asserted that the plan of St. James's Hall, the new concert-rooms, close to Piccadilly, is to be put into execution forthwith.

\* "Report of the Manchester and Salford District Executive Committee for the Paris Universal Exhibition."

## THE BALTIC AND THE NORTHERN STATES.

See the Large Picture Map of the Baltic, published with the present Number.

ALTHOUGH the signature of a treaty of peace has suspended the contemplated operations in the Baltic, and for which such stupendous preparations had, however tardily, been made by this country, the historic interest of this portion of the map of Europe—both the sea and the States which border it—has by no means diminished. Indeed, circumstances point to the probability of this being on some future day the battle-field of Europe whereon the pretensions of the Eastern and Western Powers will have to be settled. The treaty lately executed between Sweden and Norway on the one part, and France and England on the other, by which the integrity of the territories of the first-named kingdoms is guaranteed, is a most important document, and one which, when circumstances occur to test its powers, will prove something more than a mere matter of form. By this treaty Sweden and Norway become members of the European family, with those mutual guards and checks which such relationship imposes. That Denmark has not thought proper to adopt a similar line of conduct, though to be regretted, is owing to peculiar circumstances of which she may be allowed to be the best judge; but the very fact of her not accepting proposals which would put her under European protection gives additional weight and importance to Sweden and Norway having done so.

In presenting our readers with a grand Illustrated Map of the Baltic and the Baltic States we propose to take a hasty survey of the more prominent features in their history.

Comparatively speaking, it was but yesterday that the Northern Powers manifested their existence in reference to the European system, and hitherto their relations, both with that system and amongst themselves, have been subject to great uncertainty, and more than the ordinary share of national vicissitudes. It must be admitted, however, that on the few occasions when they have taken an active part in European struggles their influence has been by no means unimportant; whilst their performances have been such as to confer historic distinction upon their leaders. In the Thirty Years' War, after the discomfiture of the Elector Palatine, Christian of Denmark stood forward as the champion of the Protestant cause; and he was followed, but in a more brilliant manner, by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (the grandson of Gustavus Vasa, founder of the nation's independence), who overran all Germany, from the Elbe to the Rhine, and as far south as Munich, and died gloriously at Lutzen, 1632, in the midst of a victory which was not fruitless or transitory in its influence;—inasmuch as, sixteen years afterwards, his daughter and successor, Christina, almost dictated the terms of the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), by which peace was restored to Europe, new-modelled in its territorial arrangements, and Sweden obtained important accessions, including Upper and part of Lower Pomerania, the isles of Rugen, &c., and became a member of the German empire. Twelve years afterwards, by the Treaty of Oliva, she obtained from Poland the provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, and the Isle of Oesel; whilst by that of Copenhagen she obtained from Denmark several important provinces. The territories of Sweden now almost surrounded the Baltic; and she was recognised as the first power of the North. Her alliance was courted and paid for by Southern States; and in this foreign influence lay the secret of her subsequent weakness.

But the culminating point of her greatness was not yet. For about sixty years she held supremacy over the North; and under the boy King Charles XII. threatened to assume universal dominion. Driving the Muscovite, the Pole, and the Saxon before him like chaff before the wind, nothing resisted his impetuous attacks. His mistreatment was that he did not know where to stop. "I will treat at Moscow!" was Charles's contemptuous reply when Peter sued for peace. But the snows of Pultawa nipped the flower of his greatness in its bloom, and that Moscow, which he already looked upon as his own, he never reached. Nay more, whilst he was sacrificing his magnificent army on the road to the ancient capital of Muscovy, Peter the Great was completing his conquest of the province of Ingria, and laying the foundation of the future capital of the Russian empire. The sun of Sweden had now set. Her political greatness was inseparably attached to the provinces which surround the Baltic; but was a nation of not quite three millions population, capable of maintaining the extensive frontiers of such an empire; and can we wonder that she had to give way before the settled purpose of the Russian Czar, supported by innumerable hordes of obedient slaves? The same remark to a certain extent applies to Poland also: her greatness was seriously impaired when she made her first cessions to Sweden and Prussia at Oliva; by the Treaty of Moscow, 1686, she gave up Smolensko, Belia, and other places, including Little Russia, to the Czar, in return for his assistance against the Turks; and the subsequent loss of Livonia and Courland, by shutting her out from the Baltic, was the prelude to her political extinction.

Meantime another new empire—Prussia—was springing up on the shores of the Baltic, an empire partly constructed out of the spoils of Sweden and Poland.

To return to Sweden. After the death of Charles XII. she still struggled for awhile, vainly, against her doom. At first she adhered to the alliance with Russia, which of late had become the ruling policy; but eventually French money turned the scale the other way, and, on the breaking out of the war of the Austrian succession, the "Hat" party prevailed against that of the "Bonnetts," and war was declared against Russia. Count de Hordt (who, as well as his father, held a high office at the Swedish Court), in his "Memoires Historiques"—a work not very generally met with—deeply deplores this step, and denounces the intrigues which led to it; he even goes so far as to insinuate that the venal Senate, bribed with French gold, "dressed up reports from the Swedish Minister at St. Petersburg in such wise as to induce people to believe that the Russian army had been almost totally destroyed in the recent wars with the Turks," at the same time that Baron de Buddenbrock, who had been sent into Finland to see to its condition of defence, reported nothing but what was favourable to the views of the Government. The war, hastily undertaken, was protracted into a second campaign; but nothing but disaster or disgrace attended it. "In this war," says Count de Hordt, "Sweden, in addition to her previous loss, sacrificed a great part of Finland. Thousands of her soldiers perished—not by the sword, but of hunger and disease; and, notwithstanding the subsidies of France, the finances of the kingdom became entirely exhausted." By the Treaty of Abo (1743) Sweden retained Finland only as far as the river Kymen; the three important towns of Friedrichsham, Willmanstrand, and Nyslott, with their territories, being surrendered to Russia; Petersburg being thus made secure. In addition, it was stipulated that upon the death of the reigning King, Frederick I., the crown should go to Prince Adolphus Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, nephew of the Empress of Russia. Lest Denmark might take umbrage at this arrangement, and to avert popular commotion, it was further provided that an auxiliary Russian force of 10,000 men should be sent to Stockholm and its neighbourhood for the protection of that capital. De Hordt bitterly laments this humiliating condition:—"What would have been the reflection of Charles XII.," he says, "if he had come to lie at this unhappy juncture, to witness the disastrous fruits of his ambition? What would he have said of those ten thousand Russian auxiliaries defending the Swedes against the Danes—that valorous and intrepid Prince who, with a mere handful of his subjects, had so often beaten one and other of those nations?"

With the internal revolutions which have taken place in somewhat rapid succession in the Governments both of Sweden and Denmark it is not our province now to speak; our present purpose is chiefly with geographical divisions and international relations. We may remark, however, that perhaps no race has been subject to more frequent and violent revolutions in the course of a short series of years than the Scandinavian—revolutions in which the extreme of monarchical despotism, of oligarchic rule, and of democratic license have alternately prevailed, and marked (particularly in Sweden) with the most sanguinary incidents. But if these struggles undoubtedly weaken the State for a time and exhaust its resources, they are at any rate indications of a national mind and national will, from which in the growth and experience of ages national greatness may spring—greatness of character

and of purpose in harmony with surrounding civilisation. How much more may be hoped for from such a people, however inferior in numbers and immediate national resource, than from a nation of serfs who know not of liberty even by name, and who are exempt from the very barest notions of polity which might enable them to misgovern themselves? The right of electing their Sovereigns is one which the Scandinavian nations have always insisted upon, and pretty frequently exercised. The last occasion was in 1809, when Gustavus IV. was compelled to abdicate, and the crown (to the exclusion of his children) conferred upon his uncle Charles, with remainder to Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's Generals, whose son now reigns.

Some important changes in the Baltic States remain to be spoken of. At Tilsit Napoleon abandoned Sweden to the aggressive views of Alexander, in return for the latter's complacent acquiescence in his own projects of conquest in another quarter; and the Russians took possession of Finland about the same time that the armies of the French marched into Spain. A few years later, shortly before the accession of Bernadotte to the throne, a secret understanding was come to between him and Alexander whereby Finland was to be abandoned in perpetuity to the latter, in exchange for Norway, to be separated from Denmark and the friendship of the Muscovite Court.

As for Denmark, she has never recovered from the shock she experienced in her short participation in the Thirty Years' War. She has always held the position of a second or third rate Power; her chief source of income being one of somewhat dubious authority—viz., that of the Sound dues. In her external relations she has been a passive victim rather than an active agent—the twice-bombarded Copenhagen offering a remarkable illustration of the impossibility of a weak State, in an important geographical position, maintaining its neutrality amidst the turmoil of a general war. But Denmark, weak and powerless, will in course of years be absorbed from this anomalous and thankless position. The Royal house is on the eve of failing of male successors; and by a recent treaty, agreed to with wondrous unanimity by the other European Powers, the female heirs are to be excluded, and the throne to go to the successors of the principality of Holstein—in other words, to the Imperial house of Russia. This consideration alone would render the alliance of Sweden with the Western Powers of paramount importance in the interests of Europe.

As for the project of a restoration of the Scandinavian unity, we have always considered it chimerical; and our view is supported by some of the ablest native authorities. The horrors which Sweden suffered during the period of the Union of Calmar are not, after a lapse of four centuries, obliterated from the memory; and the jealousies and animosities which have ever since existed between the Swede and the Dane have been such as to preclude the idea of a voluntary and hearty concurrence in a common government. If it were only for the question which nation should be the seat of government, and which should give the King to the other, it would be sufficient as a stumbling-block at the very threshold of such a project. It has only been by the most guarded and conciliatory conduct on the part of the new Swedish dynasty that it has been permitted to hold the crown of Norway also, and that as an altogether independent kingdom. The attempt to incorporate a third nation, and to blend the three into a happy family, would, from the very nature of things, prove an utter failure. In addition to these considerations, the German relations of Denmark, and her prospective relations with or dependency upon Russia, would render her amalgamation with Sweden, even if it were possible, a political crime, against which all Europe ought to protest.

## REFERENCES TO PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

## DENMARK AND NORTHERN GERMANY.

LUBECK, in Holstein, one of the Hanse Towns, is situated at the confluence of three rivers, the largest of which is the Trave. The Exchange and churches are magnificent.

KIEL, in Holstein, and one of the Hanse Towns, is situated in a bay in the Baltic, which forms a good harbour.

HAMBURG, in Holstein, situated on the Elbe and the Alster, is one of the most commercial cities in the world. Population 110,000, of whom nearly 10,000 are Jews.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, is situated on a small promontory on the east of the island of Zealand. It is strongly fortified. Copenhagen was twice besieged by the Swedes—in 1658 and 1700. It was bombarded by the English in 1801 and in 1807; the whole of the navy on the latter occasion being surrendered to our custody, and thus rescued from the French, who would have driven the Danes into hostility. Population about 127,000.

CRONBORG CASTLE is upon the north of the town of Copenhagen, and close to the shores of the Sound, which its guns command in all directions. Built by Frederick II. about 1580, in the time of Tycho Brahe. Here Queen Matilda (sister of George III.) was imprisoned by her mad husband until permitted to retire to Zell, where she died in 1776.

FREDERICKSBURG is about 4½ Danish miles north of Copenhagen—the site of a Royal castle, built by Christian IV., 1606-20.

FLensburg, situated on the Flensburg Fiord, is a flourishing commercial town.

DANTZIC, the capital of Western Prussia, stands on a branch of the Vistula, about four miles from the Baltic. One of the richest cities in Europe: a great corn trade carried on.

## IN NORWAY.

CHRISTIANSTAD is the capital of the diocese of that name, and ranks as the fourth city in Norway. Exports lobsters largely. Population about 12,000.

ARENDAL is a small but pretty town, built on the rocks projecting into the channel, a short distance south of Christiansand.

LANDRA, a small town to the east of Arendal.

KONIGSBERG, beautifully situated on the river Lauvan. Rich silver mines, belonging to the State, are about a mile from the town. Population 5000.

CHRISTIANIA, the modern capital of Norway, was founded by Christian IV. in the seventeenth century. The streets are broad, and laid out at right angles. The town has been frequently visited by fires. The public buildings are handsome. Population, in 1835, 33,000.

FREDERIKSTAD is a fortified town, formerly of considerable strength, but has been neglected of late years.

FREDERIKSHALD is a seaport town, with an excellent harbour. It was formerly called Halden, but Frederick III., in 1665, prefixed his own name to it. Population upwards of 4000. The fortress of Frederiksteen, south-east of the town, is built upon a perpendicular rock, 400 feet high.

## IN SWEDEN.

CALMAR, a strong seaport town, exporting planks, alum, and hemp; its castle, which was the residence of the celebrated Queen Margaret, and in which the Union of Calmar (1397) was formed (for uniting Sweden, Norway, and Denmark under one crown), has been converted into a distillery.

BORGHOLM, on the west side of the island of Oland, is a small place overshadowed by a ruined castle. Population about 500.

WISBY, the only town on the island of Gothland, is of ancient historical interest. Population upwards of 4000.

GOTIENBURG, the second city of Sweden, is situated on the Göta river, about five miles east from the sea. It was founded by Gustavus Adolphus in 1611, and then built of wood; has suffered frequent ravages from fire; since the middle of last century most of the new buildings have been constructed of brick or stone. The trade is considerable in iron, steel, and deals. Population, in 1833, nearly 29,000.

LUND is a town of high antiquity, situated about eight miles from the Baltic. In the middle ages it was the seat of an archbishop, who was considered Primate of the North.

CARLSKRONA, the chief town of a province, and the great naval arsenal of Sweden, was built in 1680, by Charles XI. The harbour is a very fine one, and has three entrances; that on the south side only being practicable for large vessels. The town is surrounded by islands, and romantically situated. Population, about 12,000.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, on an inlet of the Baltic, so deep that ships of the largest burden can come up to the quay. Founded by Birger Jarl, father of Valdemar I., about 1260. A canal (completed 1802) connects the harbour with Gothenburg. Stockholm has justly been called the Venice of the north. Population, in 1840, 84,000.

UPSALA, the site of a university (founded 1477), and of an archbishop's see, is a town of the highest antiquity. It was here that the great annual sacrifices to Odin took place. Upsala was for many centuries the capital of Sweden.

## IN RUSSIA.

THE ALAND ISLANDS, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, are most important in point of situation, as commanding the approaches to the capital of Sweden. They were strongly fortified by the Russians;

but the chief stronghold, Bomarsund, was destroyed by the Allies in 1854; and an agreement has been entered into by the Treaty of Paris that they shall not be again fortified.

ABO, once the capital of Swedish Finland, but now belonging to Russia; since which, Helsingfors has been raised into the capital of the province, upon the ruins of Abo, nearly destroyed by fire in 1827.

NY KARLEBY is a small town on the road from Abo to Tornea, along the eastern coast of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Bonco, a small miserable-looking town in Russian Finland, but still the seat of a bishop.

LOVISA, a beautifully-situated town, was once a frontier post of the Swedes; and some remains of ancient fortifications are still to be seen.

FREDERICKSHAM, once a frontier town in Swedish Finland; but surrendered, together with Viborg and others, by the Treaty of Abo, 1743. Originally it was a place of considerable strength, but has long been suffered to fall into decay. It was here that the treaty was signed, September, 1809, by which Sweden surrendered Finland to Russia.

VIBORG, on the north of the Gulf of Finland, is a bishop's see, and a place of considerable commerce. Under the Swedes it was one of the principal places in Finland. The fortifications date from the fifteenth century.

SCHLUSSELBURG, a strong fortress on an island at the point of junction of the Neva with Lake Ladoga. Formerly belonged to Sweden, by whom it was called Noteborg. Peter I. gave it its present name, indicating that it was the key (schlüssel) to his new city.

PETERSBURG, the metropolis of Russia, on the Neva, near the Gulf of Finland. Peter the Great began this city in 1703. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious, but the buildings are irregular. The inhabitants are computed at 250,000 persons, consisting of different nations. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situate on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from the Lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock. It was erected on the pedestal, by the Empress, in 1782. Peter the Great and Catherine I. were publicly married in 1712, in this city. The former died here in 1725, and the latter in 1727. Count P. nin, who had been one of the most active persons in placing Catherine II. on the throne, died here in 1783. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of all the successive Sovereigns, excepting Peter II., buried at Moscow. Catherine II. died at Petersburg, Nov. 17, 1796. The Emperor Paul was murdered here in 1801. Stanislaus, the last King of Poland, died at St. Petersburg in 1798.

PETERIOFF, a village about twenty miles from Petersburg, where there is a palace. There are stone-cutting works remarkable for the mechanism employed.

CRONSTADT, a town, and formidable fortification on the island of Retusari, in the Gulf of Finland. It is the usual station of the Russian navy, and defends the approaches to Petersburg, from which it is distant about twenty miles.

RIGA, a strongly-fortified town in the ancient Duchy of Livonia, was taken from the Swedes by the Russians in 1710. It is, next to Petersburg, the most important city in the Russian empire. Population, 60,000.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY IN CANADA.

A SERIOUS disaster has befallen Canada, threatening to retard her industrial progress. The completion of the Grand Trunk Railway is suspended, owing to want of funds, the company alleging that the heavy rates of discount in the London Money Market during the last six months have rendered it impossible to raise money except on ruinous terms, even on the best securities. The consequence is, that the interest due and coming due on the bonds issued by the Canadian Government to the company cannot be paid; and the company have called upon the Canadian Government to enable the London agent of the province to provide the means for meeting the liabilities. In a matter so delicate it is our duty to quote official communications, that no possible doubt may arise among our readers as to the authenticity of the facts. In the Legislative Assembly of Canada, Mr. Cayley, the Inspector-General, or, as he would be called in England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, read the following resolution drawn up in London, and forwarded to him for his consideration:—

Resolved,—That, inasmuch as the embarrassed position of the company's financial affairs compelled the necessity, on the 1st January last, of seeking advances from its bankers, to sustain the credit both of the province and of the company, by the prompt payment of the interest due upon the provincial bonds, and in view also of its continued inability to meet these future payments until the completion of the whole line, including the Victoria-bridge, it is ordered that the vice-president address a communication to the Hon. Inspector-General, begging that instructions be forwarded to the London agent, of the province to provide for the interest for the half-year due last January and for the present half-year, coming due in July next, on the debentures issued by the province on behalf of this company, and amounting in the whole to £3,111,400 sterling.

Mr. Brassey, the vice-president, who was instructed to forward this resolution, proposes that the Canadian Government, for the benefits to be derived by Canada from the completion of this line of railway, should guarantee five per cent on the shares. Mr. Cayley states that the amount of the estimate of this guarantee, if the £3,000,000 necessary to complete the line be included, will not be less than £6,000,000, and that it involves the money also under the old guarantee, which makes an additional £3,000,000. Under these arrangements, if sanctioned, the whole works would belong in fee simple to the province; but the total annual amount of guarantee, according to Mr. Cayley's figures, would be £486,000 sterling, equal to about £581,000 Canadian currency. However, as matters now stand, the total amount of annual liability involved is £200,000. In asking for a vote of the Legislature to sanction this expenditure, Mr. Cayley said:—

I desire strongly to impress upon the House that it is no longer a question of aid to the Grand Trunk Company. It is a question of fulfilling our own engagements—our own pledges to the public, which we are bound, come weal or woe, to maintain inviolate. The total amount of liability involved is £200,000; and it is perfectly clear from any revenue, past or expected, we can in no way anticipate, we have not the opportunity of meeting the engagements of the province or of the company, because these debentures have fallen into the hands of parties who have no connection with our country, and who look to Canada, and Canada alone, for the payments of the interest and the fulfilment of all other engagements.

The Inspector-General then estimated the ordinary revenue of the province, in round numbers, at £900,000; nor did he think it would exceed that figure, because, in the course of last year, by the operations of the Reciprocity Treaty and the free list, a permanent reduction had been made on former revenues, such as any mere extra importations will not cover. He then suggested three modes of meeting the defalcations—first, by direct taxation; secondly, by the issue of debentures to raise enough to pay the interest which the Grand Trunk Company cannot pay; and, thirdly, by the increase of customs duties. The two former schemes he rejected, and recommended the third, proposing an addition of twenty-five per cent on the entire customs revenue to realise the deficiency, to which effect he proposed to submit resolutions on an early day. What adds to the embarrassing part of these transactions is the fact that the contractors for the railway are also part of the company. The Government has rejected Mr. Brassey's proposition, but will pay the interest of £200,000 per annum.

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—The late Henry Dover, Esq., of Caston, Norfolk, bequeathed £2000, free of legacy duty, to the Philanthropic Society's farm school, Redhill. By a slight informality in the will, the executors have been unable to pay more than two-thirds of the legacy, had not the residuary legatee, the Rev. Charles Steuart, of Sunningdale, desired that the deficiency should be made up, and the amount paid in full—an act of generous liberality which the committee of the farm-school propose to commemorate, by building an additional house to accommodate about forty boys, and to be called by Mr. Dover's name.

BELGIAN ANTIQUITIES.—A letter from the president of the committee appointed to organise the fêtes of 21st, 22nd, and 23rd July, and addressed to the provincial committees, recommends that the intended grand processions should represent a succession of episodes, by groups and so forth, touching the special history of each province. Thus, for instance, Namur, its Cimbric and Teutonic, celebrated by Caesar; Limburg, its first Frank King and the race that drove out the Romans and introduced the Saxon law; Louvain, its Godefroid de Bouillon; Hainault, its Baldwin, the first Latin Emperor of Constantinople; and so forth for all other provinces, not forgetting a cavalcade of knights of the Golden Fleece order, first established at Edou, in East Flanders, or the famous "Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgii" of Caesar.—Letter from Brussels.



THE PEACE REJOICINGS.—HOISTING THE ROYAL STANDARD AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

## PEACE.

COME, let us twine our laurel leaves  
With cypress for the heroes dead,  
While Peace her greenest olive weaves,  
Bedewed with tears round Victory's  
head:

For deeply we their loss deplore  
Who sleep by the Crimean shore.

Let lamb and lion side by side  
By the dumb rusted cannon lie,  
And Alma's heights, with slaughter  
dyed,

Bask peaceful 'neath the summer sky:  
Where late the battle-trumpet rung  
Let harvest carols now be sung.

As from the ark went forth the dove,  
When the wild waters were assuaged,  
And heaven's own bow spanned out  
above

The plains, o'er which the Deluge  
raged,  
So may the War from which we cease  
Bring back the branch and bow of  
Peace.

And those the dead have with us left,  
(The brave whom they no more will  
see!)

Who are of those they loved bereft,  
England's adopted heirs should be:  
Not fed by Charity's cold hand,  
But led with honour through the land.

Had they not bravely fought and fell,  
Who left their loved ones to our  
care,

We should have heard War's fiery knell  
Still ringing on the troubled air:  
The Peace that in its place doth reign  
Was purchased by those myriads slain.

We cannot give them back their dead—  
Restore the love they held so dear;  
But we can raise the mournful head  
And wipe away the falling tear;  
Their poverty and want relieve,  
And show we feel for those who grieve.

Let these, while Victory's voice sounds  
high,  
Be cared for with a parent's care;  
Let us with one another vie  
Their heartfelt losses to repair;  
Point to the sacred trust with pride,  
As all that's left of those who died.

Alma and Inkerman proclaim  
The deeds our valiant dead achieved,  
Enough for sorrow, honour, fame,  
For though we triumphed we have  
grieved:

And tears will fall the while we tell  
How the great Russian stronghold fell.

Let there be Peace! The armed town  
But built to make oppression strong  
The Allied armies battered down,  
Revening thereby many a wrong;  
Bared the great Idol to the day,  
And showed the world its feet of clay.

Let there be Peace! Though in the  
strife

We scarce were warm, while he was  
worn,

For England's pulse beat with new life,  
But the Great Boaster's strength was  
shorn;

He raised his nerveless arms for Peace,  
We sheathed the sword and bade War  
cease.

We never struck a foe when down—  
Alas! He cannot say the same;

We never tarnished our renown  
With deeds at which the World  
cried "Shame!"—

Deeds which in History's page will  
stand  
Red-written in a bloody hand.

Let's hope in vain we have not fought,  
Let's trust the savage work is done—  
The victory we've so dearly bought!  
Let's pray the last aggressive gun  
Is fired—and that we now may rest,  
And the whole world with Peace be  
blest.

Deluge the huge round earth with gore,  
Pile up the dead like mountains  
strong;

Right will be what it was before,  
And Wrong will ever still be Wrong.  
War is an error, and the cause  
Will not be seen by blinded foes.

Against this evil let's unite  
As neighbours do to quell a brawl;  
If reason fails, and we must fight,  
Then let it be the act of all:  
And so united stand arrayed  
Until he has submission made.

War then would cease. The mighty  
Lord.

Upon whose word we all rely,  
Has said "He who first draws the  
sword

Shall by the sword assuredly die!"  
Does He His Holy Word maintain?  
Let Russia number up her slain!

Low in dishonour lies his head  
Who first "unloosed the dogs of  
War:"

With hands before his cold face spread  
He's been called to the Eternal Bar:  
Where myriads of accusers stood,  
The silent Witnesses of Blood.

He's gone where all things are revealed,  
Where Justice ever judges right,  
Where thought nor act can be con-  
cealed

Before God's never-erring sight;  
dreadful thought! oh, sight of fear!  
If all he's slain are mustered there!

If all those children desolate,  
Those wives and mothers left to  
mourn,

Are entered in the Book of Fate,  
And he asked when they will return  
Who now sleep by the Black Sea  
shore?

How will he answer, "Never more"?

The reek of carnage from the slain,  
The wild sky filled with dying cries,  
Which through the vaulted heaven  
complain,

Must be a hateful sacrifice  
To Him the Giver of all Good,  
Who "taketh no delight in blood."

The hungry sea will have its prey;  
All "ills unto which flesh is heir,"  
Plague, fire, old age, and slow decay,  
Are of themselves enough to bear,  
Without man raising up his hand  
To Murder—and break God's com-  
mand.

In a just cause we never quailed;  
Look at the Navy round our shore!  
The mightiest fleet that ever sailed;  
Our Army's such as ne'er before  
Round England's banner stood arrayed.  
Yet the word Peace their strength has  
stayed.

Then let the deep-mouthed bugles blar  
Tidings of Peace to all the world;  
And while ten thousand bonfires glare,  
And, crackling through the air, are  
hurled  
Strange flames that redden dusky night,  
Let tyrants tremble at the light.

Tremble, and know we so dispel  
Night's Ignorance, and clear a way  
Where Freedom's sons have room to  
dwell

In the full light of glorious day.  
Know where the English tongue is  
spoken

The chains of slavery must be broken;  
Know that, however strong the power,  
England Oppression will oppose;  
Will come at her allotted hour,  
And stand majestic mid her foes.  
Such Destiny she must fulfil,  
Ob'ying but a Higher Will.

And ages yet to come shall find  
Her acts in History's page enroll'd;  
The lasting Landmarks of the Mind,  
Which will endure, however old—  
Deeds which no ruin can efface,  
Nor Time, with all his strength, erase.

Yet we have had our troubled days,  
Our sleepless nights of doubts and  
fears;  
Erred on ten thousand different ways,  
And crown unnecessary tears:  
Routine has been our deadly bane.  
God grant it be no more again!

Hearts that were never known to  
blench,

That fear's into battle went,  
Sank when they changed the deadly  
trench

For scant raw meals and fireless tent.  
Neglect, by her unmanaged reign,  
Has slaughtered more than War has  
slain.

Oh, England! be no more allured  
By empty show and useless form;

Think what those noble hearts endured,  
Through hail and snow, through  
frost and storm;

While Indecision stood aside,  
Halting and talking till they died.

Give honour only where 'tis due;  
Let that be the distinction made:

Trust not unto the favoured few,  
But banish from us "The Cold  
Shale."

Dearly have we experience bought  
How Freedom's battles should be  
fought.

And now, while round the bonfires  
blaze

Triumphant swells a nation's voice,  
Let's think of those whom blame or  
praise

Can neither sadden nor rejoice.  
Then to their memory drop a tear,  
And cherish all they've left us here.

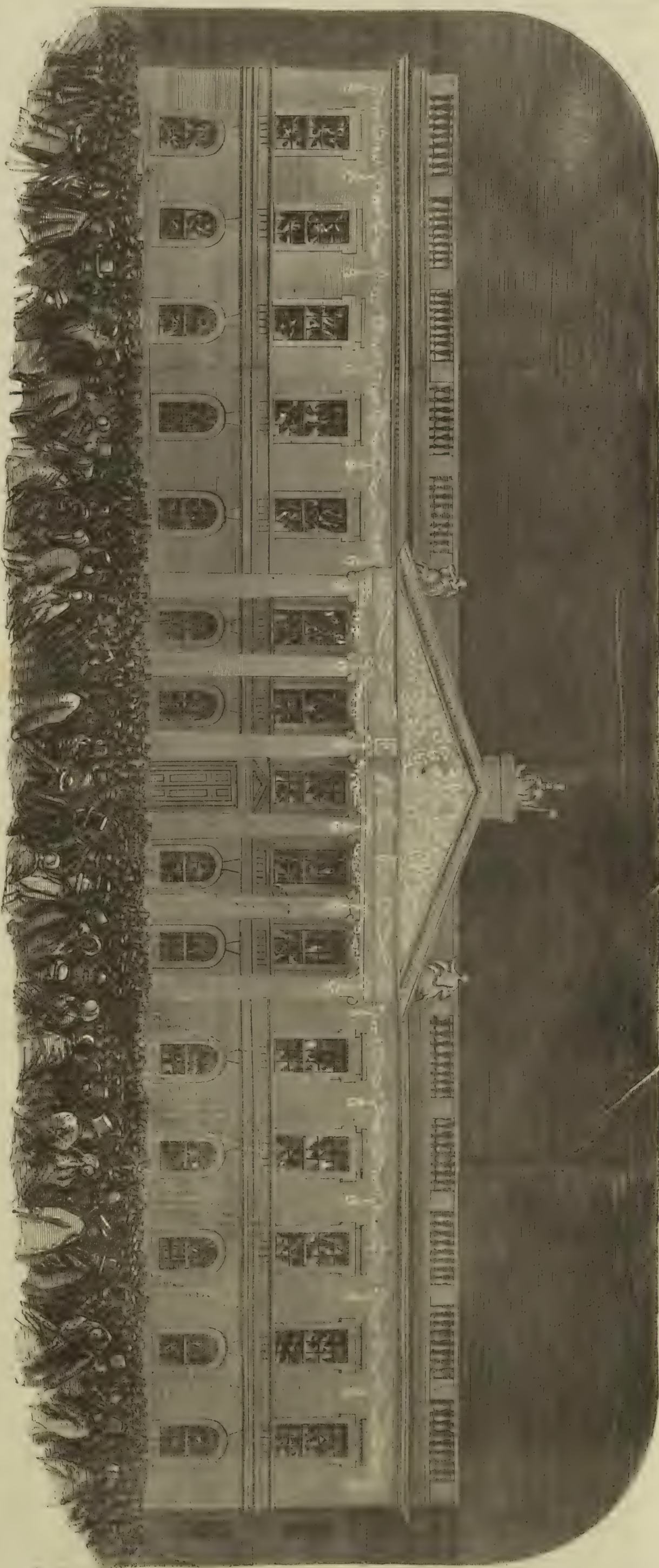
Above their graves sweet flowers now  
rise,

Where late the fiery war-horse tread  
And throw their incense to the skies  
Beneath the great blue eye of God.

Oh let them consecrated be  
Throughout all time to Liberty!

THOMAS MILLER.

THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS—THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.



## TRIAL OF WILLIAM PALMER. THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

EIGHTH DAY.—THURSDAY.

The Judges—Lord Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell again entered the court precisely at ten o'clock. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge occupied a seat on the bench during nearly the whole of the day.

The following evidence was adduced for the defence:—

Dr. Thomas Nunneley, examined by Mr. Grove, Q.C.: I am a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, and Professor of Surgery in the Leeds School of Medicine. I have been in practice twenty or thirty years, and am a member of several learned societies, both English and foreign. I have seen many cases of tetanus, both traumatic and idiopathic. I have seen four of the latter class; they did not all commence with the symptoms of lockjaw. One did not so commence. I have been present during the evidence of the symptoms of Mr. Cook, and have also previously read the deposition relating to that part of the case. I am of opinion, from all the facts thus brought to my knowledge, that Cook died of some convulsive disease.

Examination continued by Serjeant Shee: I have paid attention to the evidence relating to the previous state of health of the deceased, the symptoms at the time of his death, and the particulars of the post-mortem examination. I also heard the evidence relating to the state of his throat. I assume the deceased to have been a man of very delicate constitution; that for a long period he felt himself to be ailing, for which he had been under medical treatment; that he had suffered from syphilis; that he had disease of the lungs, and long-standing disease of the throat; that he led an irregular life; that he was subject to mental excitement; and that after death appearances were found on his body which showed this to be the case. There was found an unusual appearance within the stomach, the throat was in an unnatural condition, and the back of the tongue showed similar indications. The lungs were in a diseased condition, and the air-cells dilated. There was an unnatural deposit in the aorta, and there was a very unusual deposit in the membranes of the spinal marrow. These were all unnatural indications upon the post-mortem examination. I am also of opinion that one of the scars mentioned could only have resulted from a venereal ulcer. In cases of this kind I infer that the convulsion arises from some irritation of the brain or disease of the spinal cord; but it frequently happens in these cases that after a post-mortem examination no trace of disease can be found. I am not aware of the existence of granules in the dura mater being common at any age, and I should not draw any particular inference from their appearance. The nervous structure undergoes a complete change very shortly after death. I consider it would be necessary to use a microscope to examine the nervous structure to ascertain whether it was diseased. I have seen a good many cases of traumatic tetanus. Three of the cases of idiopathic tetanus that I attended were accompanied by lockjaw as the first symptom. The fourth case began in the body, the facility of swallowing remaining. I have made the post-mortem examination of two persons who died from poison by strychnine within the last twelve months, and I have seen the effects of an overdose of strychnine. I did not see either of the patients before death. I ascertained, by chemical analysis in both cases, that the death arose from strychnine. The particulars of the post-mortem examination of Cook differ materially from all the cases where I have made the examination after a death by strychnine. The heart of Mr. Cook was stated to be empty and uncontracted. The Lord Chief Justice said the word made use of was "contracted," and not "uncontracted."

Examination continued: The state of the lungs and their not being congested was also a different symptom—and also the non-congestion of the brain. I have examined the bodies of dead animals poisoned by strychnine at different periods, from a few hours to forty-three days, and when the body has become quite putrid, and I have never failed to discover the presence of the poison by the tests I have applied in any one case. I have experimented for this purpose in fifteen cases. In the case of Mr. Cook, if strychnine had been in his stomach, and he had died of it, I should have expected to find the strychnine in the stomach. In the case of a minimum dose of strychnine to destroy life being administered, I do not believe that it would be entirely absorbed in the system, and I should still expect to find it.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: I will not swear that there is no diversity in the symptoms exhibited by animals of the same species where strychnine has been administered. Some animals exhibit a greater number of convulsions, and I have known one instance where an animal died after one convulsion. This has occurred when a similar dose has been given in another case where the period has been much more protracted. I do not consider there is any peculiar rigidity after death by strychnine. I cannot account for the emptiness of the heart in Cook's case. The lungs of the deceased were congested. The state of the heart, the lungs, and the brain were the points upon which I form my opinion that Cook did not die from the administration of strychnine. I do not ascribe the convulsions of which the deceased died to any particular symptom of delicate health.

The Attorney-General: Then you set up the opinion of this old gentleman, who testified that the deceased died of apoplexy, against the evidence of Dr. Harland and Dr. Jones?

Cross-examination continued: I am of opinion from the evidence that the brain of the deceased was not healthy, and that in the condition it was in he was extremely susceptible to an attack of convulsions. In the state of excitement in which the deceased was, the administration of morphia would have been injurious. I do not think the deceased was in convulsions on the Sunday night. The witness afterwards said he thought he was, but in a slight degree. I never saw a case of tetanus where the stiffness continued up to the moment of death and afterwards. I know of no case where, in the instance of convulsions, the patient has been sensible to the moment of his death.

The Attorney-General: Do you agree with Sir Benjamin Brodie, that the symptoms of tetanus, whether arising from strychnine or natural tetanus, are the same except in the course that they run?

Witness: In my opinion the symptoms are less severe in the case of ordinary tetanus than in tetanus from strychnine. In the latter case I should expect to find the hands more firmly clenched than in the other. In the case at Leeds that has been alluded to, I had no doubt from the symptoms that strychnine had been administered. I stated in my evidence in that case that tetanus was a disease of days, and that strychnine poison causing the same symptoms was one of hours and minutes. I found my opinion that this was not a case of strychnine poison on the fact of Mr. Cook being able to speak.

The Attorney-General: Did you not hear it proved in the melancholy case of Mrs. Smythe that she asked for water to be thrown over her, and to be turned on her side just before she died?

Witness: I did not hear that. But, if it is true, and you say so, it would shake my opinion.

Mr. W. Herapath, examined by Mr. Grove, Q.C.: I am professor of chemistry and toxicology at the Bristol Medical School. I have experimented upon the poison of strychnine, but I have never seen a living case in the human subject, but I have examined a case after death from strychnine, and I found the poison in the contents of the stomach. I made the examination three days after death. I have experimented upon strychnine purposely mixed with organic matter, and I detected it in every case. In my opinion, as a chemist, where strychnine has been the means of poisoning an individual, it must be found in the stomach, unless it is completely decomposed or reduced to a dry powder. I do not consider, in this case, that the condition in which the stomach and its contents were sent in the jars presented any difficulty in analysing them or in the discovery of strychnine if there had been any contained in them.

By the Attorney-General: I have never been in medical practice. My profession is that of a chemist. I made an experiment on the 8th of May. It was not particularly in reference to this case, but for the purpose generally of acquiring information. I found strychnine in the liver, blood, and urine. In one of the cases where I discovered the strychnine in those tissues, a grain of strychnine had been administered. That is a large dose. I may have expressed a strong opinion that strychnine had been taken in this case, and that Dr. Taylor had not taken the proper means to find it out.

Re-examined: If the strychnine is pure and unmixed with organic matter in the stomach, I believe that the fifty thousandth part of a grain could be discovered. I have placed two grains in a gallon of water, which is one in seventy thousand parts, and from one-tenth part of a drop of the water the presence of the strychnine may be ascertained.

Mr. W. E. Rogers, professor of chemistry at St. George's School of Medicine, London, examined by Mr. Gray, had also made experiments of a similar kind, and had found strychnine. In his opinion, if strychnine had been administered to John Parsons Cook, it must have been discovered in the contents of the stomach.

Dr. Henry Letheby, examined by Mr. Kenealy: I am a bachelor of medicine and professor of chemistry at the London Hospital. I am also medical officer of health to the city of London. I have been engaged for a considerable time in the study of poisons, and have often been engaged on behalf of the Crown in cases of this description. I have been present during the examination of the medical witnesses in this trial, and have heard the symptoms described as attending the death of Mr. Cook. I have been present at several cases of poisoning by nuxvomica, one of which was fatal, and I have seen several deaths from strychnine. The symptoms, in my opinion, do not accord with those spoken to in this case. I have never witnessed so long an interval between the administration of the poison and the coming on of the symptoms as in this case. In the cases of administration of strychnine that I have seen the patient has always been in such a state that the slightest excitement—any effort to move, a slight touch, a noise, or a breath of air—will set him off into convulsions. I do not think it probable that a person to whom strychnine had been administered could get out of bed and ring a bell violently. The slightest movement would excite the nervous system and bring on a spasm. I do not think it likely that a person in that condition could bear to have his neck rubbed. I consider that strychnine is the easiest of all poisons to detect. I have discovered it in the blood and in the tissues of animals. The longest period I have examined a body after death has been one month. The animal was in a state of decomposition. I have succeeded in detecting very minute portions of strychnine. When pure it can be detected in so small a quantity as the twenty-thousandth part of a grain.

By the Attorney-General: I heard the evidence in the case of Mrs. Smythe, and that struck me as being inconsistent with death from strychnine, but I have no doubt that in that case strychnine was the cause of death. It is probable, therefore, that when Mr. Cook felt the symptoms coming on, he might have at once got up and rung the bell. Besides the facts of the sitting up in the bed and the long interval before the commencement of the paroxysm, there is nothing that occurred on the Tuesday night that would not be consistent with the fact that the symptoms were those of tetanus from strychnine. The symptoms connected with the death of Mr. Cook are irreconcilable with everything that I have ever heard of. They are not reconcilable with any known disease with which I am acquainted.

By Mr. Serjeant Shee: New facts in medicine are becoming known every day, and I do not consider it impossible that some peculiar formation or malady of the spinal cord, not discoverable except immediately after death, may have produced some such symptoms as those described in the case of Mr. Cook. I allude equally to strychnine poison when I say the symptoms are irreconcilable with everything I have heard of, or am acquainted with, in the nature of disease or poison. In every case the touching of the animal immediately produced the paroxysm, and in the case of the lady referred to I think it was likely that her ringing of the bell when she first began to feel symptoms of uneasiness immediately produced the paroxysm in which she was subsequently found to be labouring.

Dr. R. E. Guy, examined by Mr. Serjeant Shee: I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. I attended upon a person named Foster who was suffering from tetanus in October, 1855. I found he had a sore throat, muscular pains of the neck and the upper cervical vertebrae. On the fourth day of my attendance the jaw became completely locked, and muscular pains came on in the bowels and the legs and arms, and the patient was very much convulsed throughout the entire muscular system, and he had frequent violent contractions of the arms and hands, and afterwards the legs. On the twelfth day he became insensible, and continued in that state until the fourteenth day, when he died. This man was an omnibus-driver, and had had a sore throat for a few days, or perhaps a week, when I first saw him. He had no hurt or injury of any kind that would account for these symptoms. The body was not examined after death, but I call his disease inflammatory sore throat, from cold and exposure to the weather, and I consider it became tetanus on account of the patient being a very nervous, anxious man.

By the Attorney-General: This I consider to be an ordinary case of idiopathic tetanus, and it is the only one of the kind I ever had to deal with. The disease was altogether progressive in its character, and although there was occasionally a remission of the symptoms, they invariably recurred. The locking of the jaw was among the very first symptoms that made their appearance.

Lord Campbell asked Mr. Serjeant Shee when he thought it likely the evidence for the defence would be brought to a close?

Mr. Serjeant Shee said he hoped to close his evidence next day; but he could not speak positively upon the point.

Lord Campbell said that there was no hurry in the matter, and that he did not wish any pressure should be put on the counsel for the defence.

The Court adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock.

NINTH DAY.—FRIDAY.

The prisoner, on being placed at the bar this morning, made his usual bow to the Court, and evinced the same composure which he has almost uniformly shown since the commencement of the case.

The first witnesses were Messrs. Ross and Mantell, of the London Hospital, who described the symptoms of a fatal case of tetanus resulting from chronic sores on the elbows which had come under their notice.

Francis Wrightman examined by Mr. Kenealy: I was a pupil of Liebig, and am a teacher of chemistry at the school in Birmingham. In my chemical pursuits I have studied the nature and acquired the knowledge of poisons. I have been engaged for the Crown, and employed in a case to detect poison. I have made experiments upon various poisons, and amongst the rest strychnine.

Have you found any extraordinary difficulties in detecting strychnine?—I have found no extraordinary difficulties. It is a poison that may be detected by the ordinary tests. I have discovered strychnine in pure water, and also discovered it when mixed with impure matter, after decomposition had set in. I have detected it in a mixture of bile and bilious matter, putrefying in blood. I have turned my attention as to whether strychnine can be discovered in the tissues, and I say it can.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: Suppose the whole dose absorbed into the system I should expect to find it in the blood. It passes from the blood into the solid parts of the body. Allow me to explain: I should rather think it would be left in the solid parts of the body. In its progress towards its final destination to that part where it effects the destruction of life, I cannot tell at what point it passes from the blood into the solid parts of the body.

Will you undertake to say that if the whole dose was absorbed, and passed into the circulation, you could expect to find it?—Yes; because I believe it still exists. I should find only that portion which remained in a particular place. If the whole had been eliminated from the system, I could not, of course, expect to find it. Supposing it to have been absorbed into the circulation, and thence into the tissues, I should search for it in the blood and also in the tissues.

Re-examined by Serjeant Shee: Supposing you knew a man to be killed by strychnine administered to him an hour and a half before he died, can that certainly be detected in the stomach? In my judgment it would. In such a case it would not all be absorbed. If it were, however, I think we should find it in the blood.

Do you think it might be detected in the coats of the stomach? Not knowing the dose, I cannot say. I should think it probable that it would.

Mr. Partridge, examined by Mr. Grove: I am in practice as a surgeon, and professor of anatomy at King's College. I have heard the evidence in this case as to the symptoms of Cook, and as to the post-mortem examination, including that portion relative to the examination of the spine. I think it very proper that the spine should be examined. I heard the statement as to the little granules that were found. Such granules would be very likely to cause inflammation. If there had been any inflammation in the spinal cord, it could have been detected after death, but I do not think it could have been discovered after so long a period as nine weeks. I have not seen such a case myself; but such cases are on record that such inflammation has produced tetanic convulsions. From what I have heard of Cook's case I cannot form any opinion as to the cause of death. Every variety of contraction takes place after death, and no conclusion can solely be drawn from that. I was speaking then merely to the particular symptoms I have heard described in this case. If, however, I found the head thrown back in the way described I should infer that death occurred from that form of tetanic convulsion which produces contraction of the muscles of the back. Every variety of contraction is shown in a death from natural causes.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: Did you ever read of a case in which the patient died after a single convulsion of this nature?

Witness: Yes. There are concomitant symptoms, and a man could not have twenty-four hours of complete repose. There would be great pain and spasms. These are concomitant symptoms.

Attorney-General: You have heard the symptoms stated, I presume, of Cook's state from midnight on Monday to Tuesday night. Now, I ask you, as a medical man, whether you believe, under the circumstances, that he died from tetanus.

Witness: I should think not, my Lord.

Attorney-General: Now you acknowledge to having heard and attended to the description given by Mr. Jones from the moment the paroxysms set in up to the time that Cook died; is it clear to you that those symptoms are not those of death by strychnine?

The Witness: Some are consistent, others are inconsistent, with ordinary tetanus.

Attorney-General: The question I ask you is this, whether the symptoms (describing them)—whether these symptoms are not in accordance with what you know of death by strychnine?

The Witness: Decidedly. (Sensation.)

Attorney-General: You have known, of your own experience, cases of traumatic tetanus? Do you not know that the symptoms are progressive and gradual, and never wholly terminate until death?

The Witness: I do. Traumatic tetanus does not produce death for three or four days. If death resulted in two hours, I should consider it probable that there had been premonitory symptoms. I have never witnessed a death from strychnine. In all my experience I have never known such symptoms as Cook's are described to have been arise from natural causes.

Dr. John Gay, surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, gave evidence as to the death of a boy from tetanus.

Dr. McDonald, of Edinburgh, considered the decomposition of strychnine, as propounded by Dr. Taylor, to be quite new. In witness's opinion, Cook's death arose from epileptic convulsions with tetanic complication.

Dr. Bainbridge and Dr. Steady gave some unimportant evidence as to tetanic convulsions.

Dr. Robinson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne Hospital, expressed his belief that Cook died of convulsions resembling tetanus. The symptoms in Cook's case were consistent with poisoning by strychnine, but they were common in other diseases.

Dr. Richardson, of London, had seen cases of convulsions with symptoms similar to those of Cook's. He had known persons to die of angina pectoris, and the symptoms of that disease and of strychnine were precisely similar, and he should say that Cook's symptoms were more those of the former than those of the latter.

Dr. Wrightson was recalled, and gave some further evidence as to the absorption of strychnine in different parts of the body.

Catherine Watson gave evidence as to her symptoms when suffering from tetanus.

No other witness being ready, the Court adjourned till next day.

TENTH DAY.—SATURDAY.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell took their seats on the bench precisely at ten o'clock. Crowds were collected outside the court throughout the day, and all the space inside available for the accommodation of the general mass of visitors was filled by nine o'clock. Among the more distinguished persons present on the occasion were General Fox, Colonel Cecil Forester, Mr. Harcourt Vernon, and Mr. Monckton Milnes. The prisoner's face seemed to bear traces of increased thoughtfulness, or, it may be, of growing fatigue. He still remained standing throughout the day, but he leaned for the most part with one or both arms on the dock.

Mr. Oliver Pemberton, lecturer on anatomy, of Queen's College, Birmingham, stated that he had been present at the examination of the body of Cook after its exhumation in January, but that he was unable from its appearance to draw any opinion as to the state of the brain immediately after death.

Mr. Serjeant Shee said that this witness brought to a conclusion the medical evidence on the part of Palmer.

The following general evidence was then brought forward on behalf of the prisoner:—

Joseph Foster, farmer and grazier at Sibbertoft, in Northamptonshire, gave evidence as to Cook's health. He last knew him to have a bilious sick headache about a year and a half ago (Laughter). He never saw Cook sick on any other occasion, except about seven years previously at Market Harborough, at the cricket match, after dinner.

George Myatt, saddler, who was at Shrewsbury races on the day when Polestar won, gave evidence as to Cook's illness at Shrewsbury. He returned to Rugeley with him and Palmer. While in the train Palmer was sick, and both Cook and he said they could not account for the circumstance of their being sick.

John Sargent, who is in the habit of attending almost all public races in the kingdom, and who knew the deceased intimately, stated that on the week previously to the Shrewsbury meeting Cook showed him his throat, which appeared to be a complete ulcer. He said he had been in that state for weeks and months, and now he did not take notice of it. On the platform at Liverpool, after the races, he took a gingerbread cayenne nut by mistake, and he said afterwards that it had nearly killed him.

Jeremiah Smith, attorney at Rugeley, gave evidence as to certain money transactions with Cook and Palmer.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: I am the person who took Mr. Myatt to Stafford gaol. I have known Palmer long and intimately, and have been employed a good deal as attorney for him and his family. I cannot recollect that he applied to me in December, 1854, to attest a proposal for insurance on the life of Walter Palmer for £13,000 in the Solicitors' and General Assurance Office. I will not swear that I was not applied to on the subject. I do not recollect that an application was made to me to attest a proposal for £13,000 in the Prince of Wales on Walter Palmer's life in January, 1855. I knew that Walter Palmer had been a bankrupt, but not that he was an uncertificated bankrupt. His bankruptcy took place at least six years ago. He had been in no business since that period to the time of his death. I knew that Walter had an allowance from his mother, and he had also money at various times from his brother William. In the years 1854 and 1855 I lived at Rugeley, sometimes at Palmer's house and sometimes at his mother's. There was no improper intimacy between myself and Palmer's mother. I slept at her house frequently—perhaps two or three times a week—having my own place of abode at Rugeley.

How long did this habit continue of sleeping two or three times a week at Mrs. Palmer's house?—Several years.

Had you your own lodgings and chambers at Rugeley?—Yes.

Your own bed-room?—Yes.

How far was your lodging from Mrs. Palmer's house?—Nearly a quarter of a mile.

Will you be so good as to explain why, having your own place of abode, and your own bed-room, so near to Mrs. Palmer's, you were still in the habit of sleeping two or three times a week for several years at the house of Mrs. Palmer?—Yes; sometimes there were members of Mrs. Palmer's family present.

Who were they?—There was Mr. Joseph Palmer, who resides at Liverpool; Mr. Walter Palmer, too; and sometimes William Palmer.

When you went to see the members of Palmer's family, was it too late when you separated to return to your own lodgings?—We used to stop very late drinking gin-and-water, smoking, and sometimes afterwards playing at cards.

Then you did not go to your own lodgings?—No.

And this continued several years, two or three times a week?—Yes.

Did you ever stay at Mrs. Palmer's house all night when there were no members of the family visiting?—Yes, frequently.

How often?—As many as two or three times a week.

When there were none of Mrs. Palmer's sons there?—Yes.

And when the mother was?—Yes.

How often did that happen?—I cannot say. Sometimes two or three times a week.

When there was no one else in the house but the lady?—There were the mother, daughter, and servants.

You might have gone to your own home, then, for there was no one to drink brandy-and-water with, or to smoke with?—I might have done so; but I did not.

Do you mean, then, to swear solemnly that no improper intimacy subsisted between you and Palmer's mother?—I do (Sensation).

Now I will turn to another subject. Do you remember being applied to by Palmer to attest a proposal for an insurance of £10,000 on the life of Walter Palmer in the Universal Life Office?—I do not remember; if you have any document which will show it I shall be able to recollect, perhaps.

Now, do you remember getting a £5 note for attesting the signature of Walter Palmer's assignment of his policy to his brother?—I do not.

Is that your signature (handing a document to witness)?—It is very similar to it.

Is it not yours?—I do not know (Sensation).

Upon your oath, sir, is not that your signature?—(Witness here hesitated.) Examine the document and then tell me, on your oath, whether that is not your signature. (Witness examined the document.)

Now you have pursued it, tell me, is not that your signature?—Witness (hesitating): I have some doubts whether this is my handwriting (Sensation).

Have you read the whole of the document?—I have not.

Then do so. (Witness perused the whole of the paper.) Now, was that document prepared in your office?—It was not.

Have you ever seen it before?—It is very much like my handwriting.

That is not what I asked you. Upon your oath have you ever seen that document before?—Witness (with hesitation): It is very much like my handwriting (Sensation).

I will have an answer to my question. Upon your oath, sir, is not that your handwriting?—I think it is not in my handwriting. I think it is a very clever imitation of it (Sensation).

Will you swear it is not his handwriting?—I will swear it is not my handwriting (Renewed sensation).

The Attorney-General: Will your Lordship please to take a note of that answer?

Mr. Baron Alderson: Did you ever make such an attestation as that in your hand?—I do not remember.

The Attorney-General: Now, is that the signature of Walter Palmer (handing a paper to witness)?—I believe it to be.

Is that the signature of Pratt?—I do not know.

Did you not receive that paper from Pratt?—I believe I did not. I think William Palmer gave it me.

When did he give it you?—I do not recollect.

I repeat my question. Did William Palmer give you that document?—Most likely he did.

Did he, I ask again?—It was not signed at the time.

But did he give it you? I will have an answer.—I have no doubt he did.

Well, then, if that document bears the signature of Walter Palmer, and was given to you by William Palmer, cannot you tell whether it bears your own signature or not?—Mr. Attorney—

Do not "Mr. Attorney" me—answer my question. Upon your oath, is not that your handwriting?—I believe it not to be.

Will you swear it is not?—I believe it not to be (Sensation).

Now, did you apply to the Midland Counties Insurance Office to be appointed agent to the company at Rugeley?—I did.

When was it?—I should like to fetch my documents and papers; I should then be able to answer you accurately.

Oh, never mind the papers. Was it in October, 1855?—I think it was. Did you send up a proposal for an insurance of £10,000 on the life of Bates?—I did.

Did William Palmer ask you to make that proposal?—Bates and Palmer came together to my office with a prospectus, and asked me if I knew whether there was an agent for the Midland Counties Office in Rugeley. I told him I never heard of one. He asked me afterwards if I would write to get the appointment, because Bates wanted to raise some money.

Did you send to the Midland Counties Office to get the appointment of agent, in order that you might be enabled to effect this insurance on Bates's life?—I did.

Did you make the application in order to get the insurance effected?—I did.

Upon the life of Bates for £10,000?—I did (Sensation). Bates was at that time superintending William Palmer's stud and stables. I do not know at what salary. I afterwards went to the widow of Walter Palmer to get her to give up her claim on the policy of her husband. She was then at Liverpool. William Palmer gave me a letter for Pratt to take to her to sign. Mrs. Palmer said she would like to see her solicitor about it. I brought the document back with me because she did not sign it. I had no instructions to leave it.

Did she give any reason for not signing it?—

Mr. Serjeant Shee objected to the question.

Lord Campbell decided that it could not be put.

The Attorney-General: Do you know whether Walter Palmer received anything on executing the assignment of his policy to William Palmer?—I believe he ultimately had something.

Did he not get a bill for £200?—I believe he did, and he also got a house furnished for him.

Was that bill paid?—I do not remember.

Is that document in your handwriting? (Document handed in.)—It is.

Now, having seen that document with your signature, I ask you whether you were applied to, to effect an insurance on the life of Walter Palmer?—I do not recollect.

Not recollect! when your own signature is staring you in the face!—No, I do not.

You are an attorney, and accustomed to business transactions!—I am.

Now, I ask you again, were you applied to on the subject?—I may have been. It is from my memory I am speaking, and I wish, therefore, to speak as accurately as possible (Laughter).

I don't ask you as to your memory in the abstract, but your memory now that it is refreshed by that document. Is that your signature?—Witness (hesitating): I have no doubt it may be.

Look at that document and see whether you were not applied to to effect the insurance I have named?—That is my signature.

I ask you have you any doubt that in the month of January, 1855, you were called upon to attest another proposal for £13,000 on the life of Walter Palmer?—Witness (with hesitation): I may have signed that paper in blank.

Did you sign this proposal in blank?—I might have done.

But did you, I ask again?—I cannot swear I did or did not. I have some doubt whether I did not sign several of these proposals in blank (Sensation).

Upon your oath do you not know that William Palmer applied to you to effect an insurance for £13,000 on the life of his brother?—I do not remember.

Why, this is a very large sum! surely you must remember such a transaction as this?—I may have been applied to on the subject.

Were you applied to to attest another proposal for an insurance with the Universal Life Office?—I cannot say that I was.

Will you swear that when Walter Palmer executed the deed of assignment of his policy to William Palmer you were not present? Now, be careful, for you will certainly hear of this on some future day if you are not careful!—I cannot say that I was.

Upon your oath, did you not attest the deed of assignment of Walter to his brother of his interest in a policy of insurance for £13,000?—I cannot say. I believe the signature "Jeremiah Smith" is very much like my handwriting.

I repeat the question?—I cannot say.

Why, did you not receive a cheque for £5 for attesting it?—I think I did receive a cheque for £5.

Did you not see William Palmer write this upon the counterfoil of his cheque-book? (Cheque-book handed to witness.)—Witness (with hesitation): I cannot positively swear that I did.

Did you not, sir, see him write it?—That is William Palmer's handwriting (referring to the cheque-book).

Do you not know that you got a £5 cheque for attesting that signature?—I may have got a cheque for £5, but I may not have got it for attesting the signature of the document.

Why, you hold that piece of paper in your hand as though it burnt you.—Upon my honour it does not (A laugh).

You say you got £200 for Cook—£100 from Mrs. Palmer, and £100 from William Palmer?—Yes, and he gave me £10 for the accommodation.

To whom?—To William Palmer.

Do you not know that the £200 bill was given for the purpose of enabling William Palmer to make up a sum of £500?—I believe it was not, for Cook received absolutely from me £200.

Did he not have the money from you in order to take it up to London to pay Pratt?—No; he took it with him, I think, to Shrewsbury, to the races.

Who was the bill drawn in favour of?—I think William Palmer.

What became of the bill?—I do not know.

Witness: I was not present at the inquest on Cook. I can't say who saw me with Palmer when we went to the Talbot Arms on the Monday night and went into Cook's room. One of the servants gave me a candle—either Bond, Mills, or Lavinia Barnes.

Re-examined by Mr. Serjeant Shee: I have known Mrs. Palmer twenty years. I knew her before her husband's death. I should say she is sixty years of age. William Palmer is not her eldest son; Joseph is the eldest. He resides at Liverpool. He is forty-five or forty-six years of age. I think George is the next son. He lives at Rugeley. He was frequently at his mother's house. There is another son, a clergyman of the Church of England. He resided with his mother until within the last two years, except when he was at college. There is a daughter; she lives with her mother. There are three servants. Mrs. Palmer's family does not visit much in the neighbourhood of Rugeley. Her house is a large one. I slept in a room nearest the old church.

Is there any pretence for saying you have ever been charged with any improper intimacy with Mrs. Palmer?—Witness: I hope not.

Is there any pretence for saying so?—Witness: There ought not to be.

Is there any truth in the statement or suggestion that you have had any improper intimacy with Mrs. Palmer?—They might have said so; but there is no reason.

Is there any truth in the statement?—I should say not.

When did it come to your knowledge that there was a proposal for Walter's life?—I never heard of it until the inquest.

Mr. Serjeant Shee submitted that he was entitled to reply on a part of the evidence, but the Court decided against the application.

The case for the defence was here brought to a close.

### THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Attorney-General commenced his reply on behalf of the Crown, at ten minutes before three o'clock. In the mass of evidence which had been brought before them two main questions presented themselves. Did the deceased man die a natural death, or was he taken off by the foul means of poison? If by poison, then came the still more important question, whether the prisoner at the bar was the author of the death? The case submitted on behalf of the Crown was this—that, having been first practised upon by antimony, Cook was at last killed by strychnine. The witnesses for the prosecution had stated, one and all, that, in their judgment, he died of tetanus, which signifies a convulsive spasmodic action of the muscles of the body. Could there be any doubt that their opinion was correct? Of course it did not follow that, because he died of tetanus, it must have been the tetanus of strychnine. That was a matter for after consideration. He had listened with great attention to every form in which that disease had been brought under their consideration—whether by the positive evidence of witnesses, or whether by reference to the works of scientific writers; and he asserted deliberately that no case, either in the human subject or in the animal, had been brought under notice, in which the symptoms of tetanus were so marked as in this case. From the moment the paroxysms came on of which the unhappy man died, the symptoms were of the most marked and of the most striking character. Every muscle, says the witness—the medical man who was present at the time—every muscle of his body was convulsed; he expressed the most intense dread of suffocation—he entreated those about him to lift him up lest he should be suffocated—every muscle of his body, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, was stricken—the flexibility of the trunk and the limbs was gone, and you could have only raised him up as you would have raised a corpse. In order that he might escape from the dread of suffocation they turned him over, and then, in the midst of that fearful paroxysm, one mighty spasm seemed to have seized his heart, to have pressed from it the life blood, and the result was—death. And when he died his body exhibited the most marked symptoms of this fearful disease. He was convulsed from head to foot. You could have rested him on his head and heels—his hands were clasped with a grasp that it required brute to overcome, and his whole form assumed an arched appearance. But tetanus may proceed from natural causes as well as from the administration of poisons, and while the symptoms last they are the same in each case.

In the course of the symptoms, however, and before the disease reaches its consummation in the death of the patient, the distinction between the two is marked by characteristics which enable any one conversant with the subject to distinguish between them. Natural tetanus is a not disease of minutes, not of hours, but of days. It takes, say several witnesses, from three to four days; and will extend to a period of even three weeks before the patient dies. Upon that point there was the most abundant and conclusive evidence. They had the evidence of Mr. Curling; of Sir Benjamin Brodie, one of the most eminent men that ever adorned his profession, in this or any other country; of Dr. Daniel, a gentleman who had seen something like twenty-five or thirty cases of the disease. They had the evidence of a gentleman who had practised twenty-five years in India, where these cases arising from natural causes, were infinitely more frequent than in England; and he gave exactly the same description of the course which this disease invariably takes. Idiopathic or traumatic tetanus was, therefore, out of the question. But traumatic tetanus was out of the question for a very different reason from that which applies to the other. Traumatic tetanus was brought on by the lesion of some part of the body. But what was there in this case to show that there was anything like lesion at all? He then proceeded at great length to dissect the medical evidence for the defence, pointing out the vagueness and inconsistencies of most of the witnesses, none of whom could give more than suppositions as to the cause of the fatal symptoms in Cook's case. He went on to show that no explanation had been given as to many suspicious circumstances in the chain of evidence against the prisoner. It had been proved, for example, that Palmer obtained strychnine on the Monday, and again on the Tuesday. What had he done with it? On Tuesday he had again purchased a dose of that poison, and yet there had been no attempt on the part of the defence to show what Palmer had done with the strychnine in either case. After going rapidly over the various circumstances tending to prove the guilt of the prisoner, he wound up in the following terms:—

It is for you to say, under these circumstances, whether or not the death of the deceased was caused by the prisoner at the bar. You have indeed had introduced into this case one other element which I cannot help thinking might well have been omitted. You have heard from my learned friend an unusual, I think I may even say an unprecedented, expression of his conviction of the innocence of his client. I can only say upon that point that I believe my learned friend might have abstained from any such statement. What would he think of me if, imitating his example, I should at this moment declare to you, on my honour as he did, what is the internal conviction which has followed from my conscientious consideration of this case? My learned friend has, with a full display of his great ability, also adopted another course which, although sometimes resorted to by members of our profession, involves, in my mind, a species of insult to the good sense and the good feeling of the jury: he has endeavoured to intimidate you by evoking your own conscientious scruples for the purpose of preventing you from adopting the only honest mode of discharging the great duty you are called upon to perform. My learned friend told you that, if your verdict in this case should be "guilty," the innocence of the prisoner would one day or other be made manifest, and you would never cease to regret the verdict you had given. If my learned friend was sincere in that—and I know that he was, for there is no man who is more alive than he is to the claims of truth and honour—but if he said what he believed, all I can state in answer is that I can only attribute the conviction he has expressed to that strong bias which his mind—easily, perhaps—received in directing all its energies to the defence of a man charged with this frightful crime. But I still think he would have done well to have abstained from any assurance of the innocence of the prisoner at the bar. I go further, and say that I think he ought, in justice and in consideration to you, to have abstained from telling you that the voice of the country would not sanction the verdict which you might give. I say nothing of the inconsistency which is involved in such a statement, coming from one who but a short time before had complained in eloquent terms of the universal torrent of passion and of prejudice by which, he said, his client was borne down. In answer to my learned friend I have only this to say to you:—Pay no regard to the voice of the country, whether it be for condemnation or for acquittal; pay no regard to anything but the voice of your own consciences; trust to your own sense of that duty to God and man, which you are about to discharge upon this occasion, seeking no reward except the comforting assurance that, when you shall look at the events of this trial, you have discharged to the best of your ability, and to the utmost of your power, the duty you have been called upon to fulfil. If, on a review of the whole case, comparing the evidence on one side and on the other, and weighing it in the even scales of justice, you can come to the conclusion that the prisoner is innocent, or even entertain that fair and reasonable doubt of his guilt of which he is entitled to the benefit, in God's name give to him that benefit. But if, on the other hand, all the facts and all the evidence lead your minds with satisfaction to yourselves to the conclusion of his guilt, then—but then only—I ask for a verdict of "Guilty" at your hands. For the protection of the good, for the repression of the wicked, I then ask for that verdict by which alone—as it seems to me—the safety of society can be secured, and the demands—the imperious demands—of public justice can be satisfied.

The hon. and learned gentleman concluded his address shortly after half-past six o'clock, after having occupied the breathless attention of his audience during a period of three hours and three-quarters.

Lord Campbell then addressed the jury as follows:—The cause of public justice imperatively requires that the Court should now adjourn. I shall feel it my duty, in this important case, to bring before you the whole of the evidence on the one side and on the other, accompanying the reading of it with such remarks as I may think it proper to make. It is impossible for me to enter on that duty at this hour, and I am, therefore, under the painful necessity of ordering that you be kept sequestered from your families and friends during another Sunday.

The Court then adjourned at twenty-five minutes to seven o'clock until ten o'clock on Monday.

### THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

#### ELEVENTH DAY.—MONDAY.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell entered the court at ten o'clock. The same counsel were again present, both for the prosecution and for the defence, with the exception of the Attorney-General, who did not make his appearance in the court during any part of the day.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell then proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. He commenced by expressing how well satisfied he was with the manner in which the case had been laid before them. Everything had been done that could be accomplished for the purpose of assisting them in coming to a right conclusion upon the point at issue. The prosecution had been taken up by the Government of the country, so that justice might with the utmost possible certainty be done in the matter. The Attorney-General, the first law officer of the Crown, had conducted the prosecution as a minister of justice. On the other hand, he was much pleased to know that the prisoner had had ample means of preparing for and of conducting his defence. Witnesses had very properly been brought from all parts of the kingdom to give evidence on his behalf; and he had had the advantage of having his case conducted by one of the most distinguished advocates at the English bar:—

Gentlemen, I must strongly recommend you to attend to everything that fell from that advocate, so eloquently, so ably, and so impressively—with the exception of that portion of his address in which he expressed his own private, personal conviction of the innocence of the prisoner. Gentlemen, it is my duty to tell you that that ought to form no ingredient in your verdict. You are to try the prisoner for the offence with which he is charged on the evidence which was laid before you on the one side or on the other, and not on the opinion which may have been expressed by any of the advocates of his guilt or of his innocence. I must say that I think it would have been better if the learned counsel had abstained from that attempt to influence your judgment. An advocate ought to press his arguments on the jury, but his personal opinion can form no legitimate ingredient in the conclusion at which they may arrive; and the most disastrous consequences might follow if statements of the individual convictions of counsel were allowed to influence the course of public justice.

He then proceeded to give a summary of the allegations on the side of the prosecution and of the defence with respect to the charges against the prisoner. On the part of the prosecution it was alleged that the deceased, John Parsons Cook, was first tampered with by the prisoner with antimony; that he was afterwards killed by the poison of strychnine; that the symptoms accompanying his death were the symptoms of poisoning by strychnine; that the prisoner had a motive for making away with him; that he had an opportunity of administering the poison; that suspicion could fall on no one else; that he actually purchased strychnine on each of the two days preceding the night of Cook's death; that his conduct before and after that event was that of a guilty man. It was contended on the other side—and it was for them to decide how far it was truly contended—that the prisoner at the bar did not commit this crime; that he had no interest in the death of Cook; that Cook's death only precipitated and completed his own ruin; that Cook did not die of the effects of poison, but of natural disease; that there was nothing in any part of the evidence for the prosecution which was at all inconsistent with the innocence of the prisoner. It was for them to decide between these allegations on the one side and on the other:—

You have now to discharge a sacred duty in deciding on the conflicting evidence which has been brought under your consideration. If he is guilty of this crime the safety of society requires that he should not escape his merited doom; but if you are not convinced of his guilt it is your duty not to destroy the life of one who for all you know may be an innocent man. But in cases of this sort you cannot expect that witnesses should be called to state that they saw the deadly poison mixed and administered to the deceased. Circum-

stantial evidence is all that can be given in a case of this kind; and, if there be a series of circumstances leading to the conclusion of the guilt of the prisoner, then a verdict of guilty may be satisfactorily pronounced by the jury.

The learned Judge went over the whole of the evidence relating to the pecuniary transactions. He then passed on to that of the witnesses who had given testimony regarding Cook's illness and Palmer's medical attendance on him. The evidence of Newton as to the purchase of strychnine by Palmer on the Monday night was most important. It was, no doubt, true that this witness had been silent on the matter at the coroner's inquest, but a reason had been given for his keeping it back then, while no motive had been assigned for his inventing so abominable a lie against a man towards whom he had no ill-will. Then there was the uncontradicted evidence of Roberts as to the purchase of strychnine by Palmer on Tuesday evening, and the very remarkable circumstance that no attempt had been made to show what the prisoner had done, or intended to do, with the poison. The learned counsel for the defence had said nothing as to the theory he might have formed with respect to the mode in which the strychnine purchased by the prisoner was disposed of; and upon that point not a syllable of evidence had been brought before them. There was no proof, and even no suggestion, how it was applied. That circumstance would not at all influence their judgment, unless they believed that the symptoms of Cook were consistent with death by strychnine; but if they came to the conclusion that his death was caused by strychnine, and if they believed the witnesses Newton and Roberts, then he should be shrinking from his duty, and should be unworthy to sit there, if he did not call their attention to the important inference that if Cook died by strychnine that strychnine was administered by the prisoner at the bar (Sensation).

Having called attention to the medical evidence respecting the symptoms of death from strychnine, his Lordship said the great question which they would have to consider was whether there might not be cases in which, although death was the result of strychnine, yet that strychnine could not be discovered. One portion of the evidence given by Dr. Taylor was very important. It was relied upon for the prisoner that there was no strychnine found in the body of the deceased upon the analysis by Dr. Taylor and Dr. Rees; but, according to the evidence of those gentlemen, in two cases at least, where death was undoubtedly the result of strychnine, they could not, by all the skill they possessed, discover the presence of strychnine in the body of the animal after death. Whatever might be the value of the different theories that had been propounded upon this subject, it was perfectly clear, upon the evidence, that in two cases at least, where the poison had been administered to the animal, and death was the result, no strychnine was discovered in the bodies after death. His Lordship then called the attention of the jury to the fact of the discovery of antimony in the liver and spleen and blood of the deceased, and to the evidence of Dr. Taylor, that the antimony had, in all probability, been administered very shortly before the death of the deceased, and also to his opinion, that, if it was administered in any considerable quantity at one time, it might have the effect of causing a constricting sensation in the throat, similar to that described by Cook on the night of his illness at Shrewsbury. The jury would judge from all the facts whether antimony was not administered at Shrewsbury and again at Rugeley; and although antimony was not the cause of the death, yet it was undoubtedly a most important ingredient of the charge against the prisoner, and of the evidence by which it was sought to be supported. Professor Brande also confirmed the evidence as to the discovery of antimony. With regard to the point of the interval that elapsed between the administration of the strychnine and its effects becoming apparent, there was the important evidence that, if the poison had been mixed up with any resinous or insoluble material, its action would be very much retarded, and the symptoms would not come on so quickly; and Professor Christison also stated his opinion that there was no natural disease to which the symptoms exhibited by Mr. Cook could be referred. His Lordship then directed the attention of the jury to the evidence of Dr. Jackson, and this concluded the summing up so far as regarded the evidence for the prosecution.

The Court was then—it being eight o'clock—adjourned until ten o'clock next morning.

#### TWELFTH DAY.—TUESDAY.

The learned Judges took their seats on the bench precisely at ten o'clock. There were present the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl of Denbigh, Mr. Milnes Gaskell, M.P., Lord Denman, Mr. G. Vernon, M.P., Mr. C. Fowler, M.P., Mr. O. P. Villiers, M.P., and other gentlemen. Palmer had not changed in appearance, and this morning was perfectly cool and self-possessed.

Lord Campbell continued his charge to the jury. He said that at the adjournment of the court on the previous evening he had gone over all the evidence of the prosecution, and it certainly did present a serious case against the prisoner at the bar. It appeared that in the middle of November last he was most seriously embarrassed, and that he had to make payments for which he was entirely unprepared. There were actions against himself and his mother, and he had no credit left in any quarter. Cook, by the races at Shrewsbury, became master of £1000, and the inference had been drawn that Palmer formed a design of appropriating it to his own purposes, in order to relieve himself from his embarrassments. Again, it was proved that the prisoner drew a cheque in the name of Cook, which was a forgery, for the purpose of appropriating to himself Cook's property. What would have been the effect of the survival of Cook under those circumstances it would be for the jury to consider. No doubt, if Cook had lived, that cheque would have been brought forward, and would have led to an exposure of all Palmer's delinquencies. With respect to the joint liability of Cook and Palmer, it was said that it was disadvantageous to Palmer that Cook should die; but there seemed to be some doubt whether it was not the intention of Palmer to possess himself of the whole of Cook's property, and in that case he had a direct interest in his death. Then, as to the medical evidence which had been adduced for the prosecution. The jury had heard the evidence of able and honourable men, who said that the deceased did not die a natural death, and that the symptoms were consistent with death by strychnine, and not consistent with death by ordinary tetanus. There was no point of law requiring that the strychnine should be found in the body of the deceased; and it would, therefore, be for the jury on this point to consider whether the evidence of the prosecution was sufficient, or whether they could rely upon the answer which had been put in by the defence. There was direct evidence that the prisoner procured the poison of strychnine on Monday and Tuesday. What he did with it was not for him in that place to affirm. It was impossible for the jury not to pay attention to the conduct of the prisoner both before and after the death of Cook, and they would not fail to consider, as part of these circumstances, his very remarkable proceedings in reference to the betting-book, which had never been discovered.

The learned Judge then read *in extenso* the evidence of Mr. Nunneley, of Leeds, pointing out wherein it differed from that of other witnesses regarding the symptoms produced by strychnine. After having in the same careful manner gone over his notes of what had been stated by Mr. Herapath, Dr. Letheby, Mr. Gay, Dr. Wrightson (of Birmingham), and the other witnesses, he said this was all the medical evidence that had been adduced by the counsel for the defence on behalf of the prisoner, and this, therefore, might be a convenient period for the Court to adjourn.

The Court, therefore, at ten minutes before one adjourned.

As Lord Campbell disposed of case after case brought forward by the defence, and showed how they failed to tend in any respect to the prisoner's advantage, Palmer buried his face in his hands, and when he resumed his original position his countenance bore strong indications of the violent emotions with which he was contending. He seemed to be labouring under the impression—an opinion, indeed, which was shared by every one in the Court—that the observations of the Judge were producing a marked effect upon the jury, and lessening every moment the chance of the prisoner's acquittal. Strange as it may appear in the face of this statement, it is perfectly true that, as Palmer was stepping out of the dock on the adjournment of the Court, he dropped a note to Mr. Smith, his solicitor, stating that he felt perfectly certain of an acquittal.

At a quarter-past one the learned Judge returned into Court.

Lord Campbell then pointed out the discrepancies between the evidence for the prosecution and that for the defence on several points, leaving it with the jury to decide which witnesses were most to be believed. The case was now before them. They must not act upon suspicion or even upon strong suspicion, and they must only pronounce a verdict of guilty if their minds were fully made up. If, however, they could come to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty, they would return such a verdict unfettered and undeterred by any intimidation.

Serjeant Shee objected to the question which his Lordship had put to the jury. He submitted that the question, whether the symptoms of Cook's death were consistent with death by strychnine, was a wrong question, unless coupled with the words, "and inconsistent with death from natural causes;" and that the question should then be, whether the medical evidence established beyond all reasonable doubt that the death of Cook was attributable to strychnine.

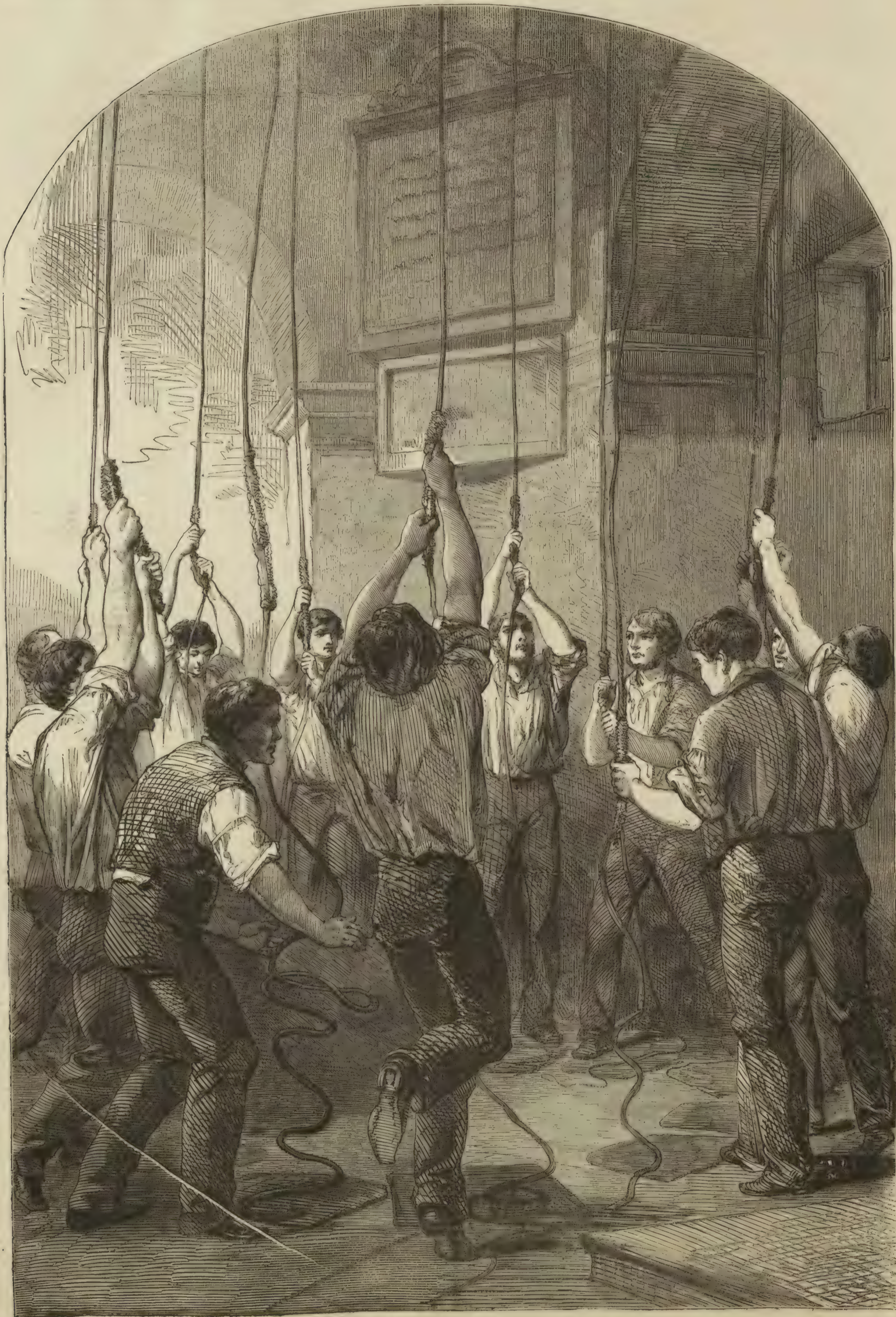
Baron Alderson: That is the question which has been put.

Lord Campbell (to the jury) was understood to say he did not submit to them the question whether the symptoms of Cook's death were those of strychnine without going into the other points of the case. If they believed that those symptoms were consistent with death by strychnine, they would, God willing, return a verdict of guilty.

The jury retired at twenty minutes past two; and, after an absence of an hour and seventeen minutes, returned into court with the

#### VERDICT.—GUILTY.

Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form.



THE PEACE REJOICINGS.—RINGING THE BELLS.



THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.—A STREET SCENE.—DRAWN BY GEORGE THOMAS.

# PICTURE SALES AT MESSRS. CHRISTIE AND MANSON'S, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

To the man of art, letters, and leisure, "Christie's" is as much a national establishment and favourite metropolitan lounge as the Royal Academy or the Opera. The cast of the company is unmitigable; and in those *habitués* in the prime of life, or generally past it, with rosy gills, whitening hair, or well oiled Bond street peruke, one cannot fail to recognise the eye practised in matters of art, and divine the possession of a handsome balance in the account at Coutts' or Drummond's, a house in the most irreproachable streets of Mayfair or Belgrave which is a perfect cabinet of curiosities, to kill the ennui inseparable from a large rental, or charm the leisure subtracted from successful City money-ketting. He is elbowing by Mr. Solomon Hawkseye, who is "in the trade," or, as the phrase now goes in Wardour street, "a gentleman of the profession," who knows to a nicety the value of every Buhl cabinet and ornament of porcelain, from a Watteau group that might have belonged to Augustus the Strong to a cracked piece of Faenza. In short, who does not know Christie's skylit room, with its dissolving views of one celebrated picture-gallery after another, and its Jew and Gentile frequenters?

Rome was not built in a day, and it is nearly a century since the now prosperous establishment of Messrs. Christie and Manson was founded by the grandfather of Mr. Christie, sen., so that with old and young we see four generations of Christie in connection with the transfer of our art-treasures from hand to hand. James Christie, the first auctioneer of that name, was born in the neighbourhood of Perth, in the year 1735. Like many of his countrymen, he came south at an early age, and commenced his career by obtaining a commission in the Navy, in which he served several years, at a period depleted with such an inimitable drollery by his fellow-countryman Smollett. But it was not fated that Mr. Christie should settle down as a gouty ironmonger. Finding he had not interest to push himself on, he became an assistant to Mr. Annesley, an auctioneer in Covent-garden, then the centre of art, wit, and the quietness of town life. About the year 1762 Mr. Christie, after having been for some years the partner of Mr. Annesley, established himself as an auctioneer in Pall-mall, in the gallery previously occupied by the Royal Academy, which stood opposite the present Colonnade.

About the year 1770 Mr. Christie removed to the great room joining the Ordnance-office, and soon succeeded in obtaining the position of the first auctioneer of the day. Up to that period the English public, immersed in party discussions, rural pursuits, and the coarse vices of the turf and the tavern, had not become the picture-buying and the picture-selling nation that it now is; but the great convulsion of the French Revolution, and its effects over the whole of the Continent in dispersing art-treasures, combined with the security and culminating commercial wealth of England, contributed to pour a large mass of valuable pictures into this country. The Hoghton Collection of Sir Robert Walpole, and some few others of the older-formed collections, left the shores of England; but this was nothing compared with the prodigious influx of valuable pictures of every school, and from almost every part of the Continent, out of which our Staffords, Grosvenors, and a multitude of other aristocrats, have formed, or at least increased, the noble private galleries of England.

Mr. Christie (we are still speaking of the patriarch of that name) was of a tall and commanding person, graceful in manner, fluent and witty in speech, and enjoyed the friendship of the distinguished men of the day; among whom we may mention Richard Brinsley Sheridan, David Garrick, and Gainsborough, who painted a fine portrait of him leaning on a picture representing a landscape, so that this represents this eminent British genius in the felicity of his double function as a landscape and portrait painter.

On one occasion Mr. Christie was conspicuously connected with the political passions of the war, when the popular fury was directed against Sir Hugh Palliser by a public that, in naval operations, would tolerate nothing short of the most brilliant and decisive success, and which, little more than a generation before, had delivered Byng to the executioner. Mr. Christie, having that the mob was attacking Sir Hugh's house in Pall-mall, rallied out, attended by his porters, and, resolutely and effectually driving back the assailants, preserved his house from pillage.

The sales conducted by Mr. Christie were numerous and important, comprising the pictures, jewels, and effects of many persons illustrious for their adventurous rank and their genius in arts and in arms. Of the effects of Royal personages we find in the list those of the Princess Dowager of Wales, the mother of George III. and protector of Bute, the music of the old Duke of Cumberland, and the effects of the Duke of Clarence at Peterham in 1794.

Of foreign illustrations and notabilities we find the pictures of Count Bruhl, the son of the incomparably luxurious Minister of the King of Saxony, of whom Alciades Richelieu said that Louis Quinze could learn house-keeping. Unfortunately, Frederic the Great had damned him to eternal fame on seizing his palace and finding fifteen hundred winks in it.—"So many winks for a man who has no head." Then we have the effects of Paoli, twice refugee on our shores, and much straitened in his pecuniary circumstances, notwithstanding his British pension; and in 1803 the pictures of Calonne, who, fortunately for himself, had been expropriated before the guillotine had begun to open its fearful maw, and whose name we well recollect as a constant opera-box subscriber in the last years of last century.

Of the effects of those illustrious by service to the State we have those of Lord Trevellick, the gallant Elliot in 1794—that is four years after the death of the immortal defender of Gibraltar. In 1803 those of the accomplished Sir William Hamilton, the husband of the notoriously fascinating "Emma." In 1796 the effects of the gallant Rodney came to the hammer, four years after his death and fourteen after his brilliant West Indian victory.

Of the effects of persons who have figured in the fine arts the sales are numerous and important. In 1779 we have the music of Dr. Boyce, that sound English organist and composer of the last century. The effects of Dr. Samuel Johnson, that gigantic moral figure so much better known in the address of Boswell than in the ruffles and starch of the *Rambler*. The works of Cipriani in 1786, the year after the death of this "original Academician," but most unoriginal and hyper-Academical painter. Just ten years later we have the sale of the collection of his patron and friend, Sir William Chambers, the architect of Somerset House, and whom Cipriani accompanied from Italy to London. In the previous year, were sold the prints of another Italian whose name is associated with more than one of our fine arts—Bartolozzi, that eminent engraver and Royal Academician whose works are still so prized. About the same time we also note the sale of the effects and pictures of Gainsborough, by the hammer of his personal friend and favourite. In 1793 we have the sale of the pictures of Morland, the Adrian Bower of British art—bankrupt in health, fortune, and reputation when still in the prime of life. But probably the most important and interesting of all these sales was that of the pictures and effects of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1795, three years after the death of the artist. This, however, has been so frequently described in various publications illustrative of the genius and life of the great artist, as to render it superfluous to say anything more, as we deem it more expedient to dedicate the space at our disposal to making additions to the history of the transfer of works of art rather than a reficacement of materials already familiar to the student of the social history of the last century.

As for the world of fashion the names are almost endless—from the real, genuine, veritable Lord Chesterfield himself to the Yarmouths and Queensberrys of the Regency—the latter as inferior to the former as a Lauzun to a Ligne. However, as a sort of contribution to fashionable obituary, we give a list of Christie's sales of effects, which an Irish friend of ours declares to be an indispensable contribution to the archives of "town life."

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| 1770. Lady Blessington's Effects at Greenwich.  | 1789. Earl of Caithness's effects.                        |
| Convents of Holland House.                      | 1790. Duchess of Lancaster's.                             |
| 1771. Lord Bathurst's.                          | 1791. Duke of Argyll's.                                   |
| 1772. Lord Byron's pictures.                    | Lord Londonderry's pictures.                              |
| Earl of Exeter's pictures.                      | 1795. General Conway's effects.                           |
| Earl of Essex's pictures.                       | 1796. Duke of Leeds's pictures.                           |
| 1774. The Brandenburg pictures.                 | Duke of Bedford's pictures.                               |
| Countess of Cansile's effects.                  | 1797. Earl of Guilford's effects.                         |
| 1776. Lord Osoy's pictures.                     | Lady Rivers's pictures.                                   |
| 1778. Duke of Bridgewater's pictures.           | 1801. Earl of Beshborough's pictures.                     |
| 1779. Lord Harrowby's effects.                  | 1802. Duke of York's effects from York House, Piccadilly. |
| 1780. Lady Derby's effects (Portland-palace).   | La Fontaine's pictures.                                   |
| Earl of Harrington's (Petersham).               | Lady Holderness's pictures.                               |
| 1782. Lord Hanley's pictures.                   | Lord Bristol's pictures.                                  |
| Count Belgio's effects.                         | Lord Fontescue's pictures.                                |
| Earl of Rosebery's.                             | Lord Darnley's pictures.                                  |
| 1786. Earl of Ashburnham's.                     | 1803. Lady Godolphin's pictures.                          |
| Desenfans's pictures.                           | 1804. Alderman Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery.             |
| 1787. Earl Ferrers's.                           | 1805. Earl of Halifax's China.                            |
| 1788. Pictures of Conway, R.A.                  | Alderman Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery.                   |
| Earl of Scarborough's pictures (Lumley Castle). |   |

Mr. Christie continued to devote himself to business until a year before his death, which took place in 1805; and we here insert an extract from the *Public Journal* of that period which shows the estimation in which he was held by those with whom he came in contact:—

On Monday last the remains of Mr. Christie, of Pall-mall, were deposited in St. James's Cemetery. We cannot suffer this very respectable character to drop into the grave without paying a small tribute to his memory. His understanding was excellent, his heart truly benevolent, his talent in his profession unrivalled; he possessed a warmth of imagination and a flow of eloquence highly gratifying, with a strong sense of humour; he had equability of temper, and the most conciliating urbanity of manner; he might be said to come into the world with the mind and feelings of a gentleman, and this character he supported upon all occasions. No man could be more firm as a friend, and none could discharge the duties of kindred with more endearing kindness. In his profession, zeal, knowledge, talent, and rectitude uniformly marked his conduct. The deep regret of a numerous family and circle of friends fully justifies the opinion we have given of this highly-respectable character. For upwards of a twelvemonth before his decease illness prevented his active attention to business, when he was assisted by his eldest son, the eldest of eight children. There is a fine portrait of the late Mr. Christie, by Gainsborough. Of Mr. Christie's three remaining sons, we may testify that each bears a high and honourable character.

Mr. Christie left four sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Charles, rose to the rank of Major, and greatly distinguished himself; Edward, the second son, followed the naval profession, and died of yellow fever, as Lieutenant; one followed the law; and the management of the business in Pall-mall devolved on the other son, Mr. James Christie, who, by his taste for art and antiquity, seems to have been eminently fitted for his profession. He was educated at Eton, and intended for the Church; and this sound classical basis proved of great use to him in his multirarious relations with proprietors and acquirers of objects of art, *virtu*, and antiquity. The transport of the Elgin marbles to England, the importation of Etruscan vases, the adoption of the classical models in furniture through the publications of Mr. Hope and others, and subsequently the poetry of Byron and the enthusiasm for Greek liberation, all conspired to raise the classical enthusiasm of our fathers to the highest pitch.

In pursuing the analysis of the sales of the second of the Christie dynasty, we find in 1806 the pictures of the Prince of Wales at that gay period of life when he enchanted his cronies by the charms of his manner, but when his household gods were rather shaky on their pedestal. In the same year were sold the books of Lord Thurlow, just after the demise of this great lawyer, to grave on the bench, and so gay at the convivial table. In 1810 the pictures of Hoppner were brought to the hammer, this sound English artist having died in that year; and in the following year the effects of the Duke of Queensberry, almost the last of the Lovelace tribe of the eighteenth century, as depicted by the Richardsons, Fieldings, and Smolletts.

In April, 1811, was sold the collection of Henry Hope, one of those Calendonian merchant-princes so long settled in the commercial capital of Holland, whose prodigious wealth, and let us add taste, had enabled them to become possessors of noble works of art. Mr. Christie of that day announces it as an assemblage of capital Flemish and Dutch pictures, the genuine property and a part of the magnificent collection of that distinguished connoisseur and patron of the arts, Henry Hope, Esq.: among which will be found the "Village Feast," a grand chef-d'œuvre by Teniers—an unrivalled performance for spirit of execution and fine tone of colour; the very celebrated "Embarkation of King William at Rotterdam;" five pictures by P. Oeleberg—one of which, a most precious gem, was formerly in the private collection of Rubens; and an original portrait of "Mary Queen of Scots," by Jamieson, &c. The Teniers was knocked down to Lord Yarmouth, subsequently Marquis of Hertford, for 500 guineas; the "King William" fetched the same sum. The best pictures of the Hope collection were not sold.

In 1814 and 1815 there were large sales of the Prince Regent's pictures under the anonymous title of "A Distinguished Cabinet," at which one flower-piece by Ruyssch fetched £367.

In June, 1820, the sale of President West's collection took place—the gem of which was Titian's "Death of Actæon," knocked down at £1785. The erudite President—we say erudite in books as well as in the Academic style of painting—traced the picture to the collection of Charles I. He bought it at a sale that took place after a fire in Covent Garden for £25, and no doubt did his best in retouching it. Christie catalogues it "The Death of Actæon—a good landscape, with figures mounted or on foot assembled on the bank of a river, &c. This prodigy of art was painted by Titian for the King of Spain, by whom it was presented to Charles I. of England."

In May, 1821, the celebrated Thomond Gallery was sold, comprising many of the finest works of Sir Joshua. "The Piping Shepherd boy" went for £430 10s. The original designs for the compartments of a window in Oxford New College fetched long prices for that day. "Charity" was knocked down to Lord Normanton for £1575, and "Justice" for £1155. The easel of the artist was also sold on this occasion.

But the most renowned of all the sales of this period was that of the contents of Mr. Beckford's Fonthill, which was catalogued by Christie, but, by intervening changes, sold by Phillips. Seven thousand two hundred copies of the *guinea catalogue* were sold—a sufficient indication of the public curiosity as to the collection of "England's wealthiest son," who was then rather anxious, from Chancery suits and West Indian property fluctuations. A condensation of the introduction to this world-renowned catalogue will not, we hope, be deemed superfluous in relation to one of the most notable dispersions of art-treasures on record, £270,000 having been expended on the edifice alone.

After alluding to the curiosity regarding the throwing open the arcana of Fonthill, we are told the collection comprises the "Laughing Boy" of Leonardo da Vinci, which belonged to the Earl of Arundel; and the gems of the Choiseul and Praslin cabinets.

"The assemblage of porcelain," says Mr. Christie, "will surprise by the quantity as well as the beauty of the specimens, which are of the finest Oriental, and of the old Sevres and other European manufactures; that of the old Japan lacquer upon wood is without rival in this or any other country. It will exhibit unexpected examples of the ingenuity and taste of the Japanese in this very delicate and admirable branch of manufacture; especially a coffer of Japan incrustated with animals of solid gold and silver, formerly the property of Cardinal Mazarin, and a casket of extreme beauty which formed a principal ornament of the collection of Madame de Pompadour."

"The sculptured vessels of topaz, sardonyx, agate, and crystal are numerous. One of them in particular is presumed to be from the tool of some Asiatic Greek artist, of the times of classic antiquity; others are sculptured by Benvenuto Cellini, or mounted with his exquisite jewellery and chasings."

"Among the ivory carvings will be found undoubted specimens by Flamingo, Magnus Berg, Strous, and other great artists in that line."

"The armouries contain a sumptuous display of ancient silver-gilt vessels, such as sideboard dishes, ewers, and salvers, one of which belonged to King Charles I.; others are of Persian and Moorish chasing. A great number of rich and massive silver-gilt candlesticks were designed by Moette and executed by Auguste."

"The furniture comprises cabinets of buhl and ebony, with the finest Florentine mosaic; of Japan and other costly materials, including one, very beautiful, designed by Bernini, and another, by Holbein, from the Palace at Whitehall; as also a set of ebony chairs, from Esher, which belonged to Cardinal Wolsey; and, above all, a magnificent table of Florentine mosaic, of extraordinary dimensions, inlaid with marbles, of the time of the Medici, formerly preserved in the Borghese Palace—the finest in Europe for size and the disposition of its valuable materials."

"An inspection only of this vast assemblage of articles of taste and magnificence can convey a true notion of their splendour and beauty. They derive interest, many of them, from historical anecdote, and all from the enchanting effect of the building in which they are contained. Every article will be found worthy of the fine taste which projected and reared the very beautiful Abbey of Fonthill."

When, in consequence of the sale of *masses* of Fonthill to Farquharson, who thenceforth employed another auctioneer, Mr. Beckford called on Mr. Christie, and having inquired how much he should have pocketed if he had sold the contents of Fonthill, he, on learning the sum, with princely liberality, gave Mr. Christie a cheque for the amount. Wagon-loads of articles from London were sold at the same time with Mr. Beckford's collection, so that many articles bought at Fonthill, and stated as "from Fonthill," were not of the Fonthill collection.

There was rather a collapse in the fortunes of the once princely West Indian proprietors about this time; for we find the following year (1823) a sale of the effects of Mr. Watson Taylor in Cavendish-square, comprising one of the most interesting and valuable galleries ever collected by commercial wealth. The celebrated portrait of Dr. Johnson, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds for Mr. Thrale, and purchased at the sale of Mrs. Piozzi's pictures at Streatham, fetched £495; and the grand picture, by the same artist, of Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse, which had been bought by M. de Calonne, was knocked

down to Earl Grosvenor for £1837; but the highest prices fetched at Watson Taylor's sale were those of Rubens' celebrated "Rainbow Landscape," from the Palazzo at Genoa, which was knocked down to Lord Oxford for £2730, said to be the masterpiece of Rubens in his landscape line; and the "Vision of St. Jerome," by Parmegiano, which was acquired by that highly-accomplished amateur, the late Mr. Holwell Carr, for £2302; and by him most munificently transferred to the walls of the National Collection.

In the same year (1823) the effects of the widow of Garrick were brought to the hammer, comprising the curiosities of her house in the Adelphi and the villa at Hampton Court. In this sale was Lely's portrait of the Duke of Monmouth that had been presented by the artist to Mrs. Bracegirdle, and by this celebrated actress to Congreve, by the latter to Wilks (the comedian), and by his relation, Thomas Wilks of Dublin, to Garrick. "A View of an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius," presented to Mr. Garrick by Sir William Hamilton; and a letter from Sir William, descriptive of a mechanical contrivance to heighten the effect of the eruption, which, says the catalogue, will be given to the purchaser.

The theatrical odds and ends of this sale were curious, and among them we hear of Shakespeare relics; an inkstand of the Stratford mulberry-tree, a salt-cellar, made of delf ware, which formerly belonged to Shakespeare, as well as a pair of gloves and a dagger belonging to the same genius, pronounced "authentic." But the gems of this collection were Hogarth's four election subjects—"The Canvasser," "The Poll," "The Charing," and "The Election Feast." When the hammer fell Mr. Christie said, "I am the returning officer on this occasion, and declare Sir John Soane duly elected to become the possessor of these pictures."

The commercial crisis of 1825 now followed—the year marked by the sale of the effects of the banker, Fauntleroy, who expiated his forgeries on the gallows; the notoriety of the man, rather than the intrinsic value of the articles, attracting a densely packed crowd.

Two art-sales now followed—those of Fuseli and Nolletkens the sculptor; the latter of whom had, by the exercise of his profession, accumulated a fortune of not less than £200,000. But the most important of this class was Sir Thomas Lawrence's, in 1830 and 1831. The prices were not high, considering the judgment of the collector. Rembrandt's "Wife of Potiphar Accusing Joseph," a picture of great power, was knocked down to Mr. Joseph Neeld, for £598. A fine "Canal Scene" by Turner fetched only £126, not one-fourth of what the same picture would now sell for.

The Royal sales during this period, had been those of Queen Charlotte, in 1819, and the Duke of York, in 1827; the former in point of amount the greatest ever known, with the exception of the Stowe collection. But during this period both the Royal private collection, and that of the nation, had been growing into the first rank. The Schmidt collection of Amsterdam had furnished to George IV.'s private collection Rembrandt's "Master Shipbuilder," for £2550, and at the Gwydr collection, sold in 1829, by Messrs. Christie, Gainsborough's "Market-cart" was secured for the nation for £1100—one of the most interesting works of this free, masterly, and thoroughly English artist.

Such was the career of the second of the Christie dynasty, who continued to occupy the gallery in Pall mall until 1826, when, the premises being required by the Ordnance-office, he was compelled to seek a new field of operations, and he removed to King-street, where he remained until his death in 1831. With regard to his attainments, a brief neurological article in the *Morning Post* of Feb. 1831, which we extract, illustrates his position as an interesting link between the world of art and that of trade. And we may add that his literary works on the "Chinese Worship of the Elements," on the "Game of Palamedes," and his disquisition on "Painted Greek Vases," show the curious variety of his tastes:—

This excellent and accomplished scholar was educated for the Church, to which his character and feelings were devoted; but, when considered at Eton sufficiently advanced for the University, as his father's health began to fail, it was thought advisable, with so large a family, for the elder son to enter the business of his father. In now announcing the death of this excellent person we should ill discharge our feelings of respect to his memory were we not to offer a few words of honest praise and the feeble tribute of our unqualified esteem for his exemplary character. His learning was deep and varied, his mind richly stored with the finest models of classical literature. He was conversant with the best writers of modern times and languages; a first-rate Greek and Latin scholar. In his profession (to which circumstances rather than choice directed him), as he was never equalled in the attainments he brought to bear upon his engagement, so he never can be surpassed; but amid these intellectual gifts he was of all men, the most unassuming, gentle, and pious—his learning was the accessory, his piety the principle—the latter was his duty, the former the embellishment, of his life. He was a member of several literary societies, and his published works are distinguished by their mastery scholarship and exquisite taste. We need only mention his "Essay on the Worship of the Elements" and his disquisition on Etruscan vases.

At his death, in 1831, he left two sons—Stirling, who died; and George, the present head of the house. They associated with themselves the late Mr. Manson, who had been for many years their father's assistant, and who died in 1852, much esteemed for his practical capacity, his pleasing disposition, and integrity of conduct. The firm now consists of Mr. George Christie and the brother of the late Mr. Manson, assisted by a junior of the fourth generation, dating from the respectable person whom we have first noticed.

**ROYAL MARRIAGE PROSPECTS—PRINCE FREDERIC OF PRUSSIA.**—The Palace which was at the time of his coming of age assigned to Prince Frederic William of Prussia as his future residence, is now being got ready for him. Hitherto his time has been too assiduously devoted to the acquisition of practical information in the performance of regimental duties, in attending the sittings of various governmental boards, in journeys to different spots of interest, &c., for him to have much leisure for a settled residence. The prospects for the next year or two, however, hold out the expectation of a change in this respect, and render an independent establishment necessary for him. The Palace which is destined to receive the Princess Victoria as consort of the future Crown Prince of Prussia is best known here under the name of the "Old King's Palace," being that in which the late King lived and died. The painful associations of the dark days of misfortune that had passed over his family and capital made it repugnant to the King to inhabit the Schloss of his ancestors that had been profaned by foreign occupation, and after his return to his capital and throne he preferred to occupy the palace opposite the Zeug Haus rather than enter on the more imposing habitation that forms the Royal residence at present. The palace was originally built for the Commandant of Berlin; but in 1734 was assigned by Friedrich Wilhelm I. to his son, subsequently known to the world as Frederick the Great. On his mounting the throne he destined it to be the residence of all future Crown Princes, and had the inscription affixed to it, "Palais du Prince Royal de Prusse," and in conformity with this designation his next oldest brother, Prince August Wilhelm, occupied it as his residence. The late King, also, Friedrich Wilhelm III., as Crown Prince, took possession of it on the occasion of his marriage, in 1793, and, with the exception of the years of disaster to Prussia, never quitted it till the time of his death. It is connected by an archway, which supports a suite of rooms, with the mansion known as the Princesses' Palace, still inhabited by the Princess Liegnitz, the wife of the late King by a morganatic marriage.—*Letter from Berlin.*

**EMIGRATION-OFFICE.**—Since the peace, and with the opening of the season, this department of the Government has been very busily engaged in the despatch of emigrants, and the following vessels have lately sailed for one or other of the Australian colonies:—the *Herold*, from Liverpool, with 300 emigrants; the *Hooghley*, 218; the *Bernardsey*, 192; the *Oneya*, 279; the *Angus*, 384; the *Llangy*, 372; and the *Shanghai*, 80. Nearly all these belong to London owners, and took their passengers on board at Southampton or Plymouth. With the benevolent intention of adopting every precaution for the lives of the hundreds "whose lot is thus, for the time, cast upon the waters," the Commissioners have had two boats of each of these ships fitted with Clifford's new plan, for instantly lowering and detaching them from the ship, in the event of emergency. We are glad to find that one department of her Majesty's Government is alive to the utility of an invention tending so materially to the salvation of life and property as the one here shown to be adopted by the Emigration Commissioners.

**THE BITER BIT.**—A Dutch journal contains the following singular account of the escape of a woman of Zeehuizen from being poisoned by her husband, and of the prompt chastisement of the latter. A man, whose name is not given, availed himself of the opportunity of his wife quitting the dinner-table for some domestic purpose, and rapidly mixed poison in the plate of soup which she had commenced eating. At the moment the wife returned and re-seated herself the husband rose and quitted the apartment under pretext of having forgotten something necessary. The wife, upon this, was about to recommence eating, but, on so doing, she discovered a spider on her plate; and, having great repugnance to these insects, she changed her plate for that of her husband, who returned immediately after, sat himself down, and, seeing that his wife had nearly finished her portion, ate from the plate before him. In the course of a few hours he began to feel the effects of the poison, and, although medical aid was instantly called in, died, confessing that he was justly punished for his own intended crime.

**GENERAL WILLIAMS AT ST. PETERSBURG.**—A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"A brave and valiant warrior, like General Williams, would doubtless be well received in England, and we may be permitted to doubt whether the first ladies of the English aristocracy would hasten, as I observed ours do at the Princess Youssoff's ball the other night, to present themselves to the stranger, in order that he might feel as much at home as possible, and receive the tribute which was his due."

Memorabilia,  
LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND  
ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF THE FIRST EARL OF  
EGMONT.

Thursday 23 [Jan. 1728 9].—Visited Cousin Southwell and Br. Percival. Did not go to the House. At night a great assembly at our house, of cards and masqueraders. The Prince came in a mask, and also many of y<sup>e</sup> highest quality; others were out of mask, as y<sup>e</sup> D. of Norfolk, &c. There were computed 300 or 400. The Prince was in a rich Hungarian dress. He told my wife they had no such fine houses as hers in Hungary. She said she could not believe it, since she saw such rich and fine Hungarian gentlemen. The goodness of y<sup>e</sup> company was remarked, and no impertinencies happen'd. She had ordered the servants to desire every one who came in mask to show their masquerade ticket, or that one of y<sup>e</sup> company they came with would be pleased to tell his or her name, which none but five or six refused.

Saturday, 25th.—Visited Dr. Courage, at whose lodgings is a young Frenchman who draws finely, and came lately from France to copy y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Devonshire's Intaglios and Cameos, of which there are about 400. Du Bosc another Frenchman established here is destined to engrave them. This limner shoud' me several he had finished which are very like, and performed with the utmost neatness; the outline is by a pen, and afterwards he faintly shades it in the proper places. He finishes a head in one day one with another, and draws them all of an equal size about the bigness of a crown-piece oval ways. The Duke of Devonshire has the finest collection of intaglios and medallions of any man in England, and scruples not any price for such as are curious, tho' his judgment in them is very indifferent. L<sup>d</sup> Pembroke's taste is in ancient busts, statues, and curious drawings, the he has likewise a collection of medals; but these last are only curious for the perfection of the heads. The Duke's is preferable for the number and rarity of the reverses. The Duke has also a large collection of original drawings and some very fine paintings. It were to be wished that both these Lords' collections were published: it would do honour to them and to the nation, and be a wonderful satisfaction to curious men.

From thence I went to y<sup>e</sup> House where we voted a supply, and then I went to the Queen's Court. Several there told me they had been at my house, and wondered they did not see me. I said I did not like masquerades. The Queen was told I was not there, because I go to bed at ten a clock and rise at four.

Negus knows many modern anecdotes. He told me that when my L. Galloway fought that unfortunate battle during the last war in Spain, for which he was censured in y<sup>e</sup> House of Lords on a turn of the Ministry, he had express orders to do it, whatever condition he found himself in for that the then Ministry were determined to put an end to the war, either by beating or being beat. That he saw the very order sent; and General Shrimpton, who was then in service with my L. Galloway, told him my L<sup>d</sup> Galloway said, before he went to battle, "God forgive them, they will have me fight against all reason, when I could make a successful though defensive campaign. I must fight, but God forgive them." If he would have produced these orders he had not been censured, but then he had ruined the reputation of those who gave him those orders, which was what y<sup>e</sup> E. of Oxford and L<sup>d</sup> Bollingbroke, now got into the Ministry, wanted, and perhaps their heads.

He told me that what broke y<sup>e</sup> union between the Earl of Oxford and L<sup>d</sup> Bollingbroke a little before y<sup>e</sup> Queen's death was their differing in the means to bring y<sup>e</sup> Pretender over. L<sup>d</sup> Bollingbroke was for doing it by force, and speedily, for fear of y<sup>e</sup> Queen's death, who was not healthy. L<sup>d</sup> Oxford was for doing it by slow degrees, and by Parliament. Bollingbroke having gained Lady Masham, got the Queen to approve his scheme, and then proposed to Oxford the modelling the army. Oxford knew the impossibility of doing that suddenly, and opposed it; thereupon Bollingbroke complained of him to the Queen, and had she not died between, the Treasurer's staff was the next Monday to be taken from y<sup>e</sup> D. of Shrewsbury, and given Bollingbroke. However the D. of Ormond, who was L<sup>d</sup> Bollingbroke's man, and Genl. in pursuance of this scheme, began to debase the officers. He thought himself sure of the Tory part, and undertook to debase the Whigs among them. But he found a strong resolution in these last not to serve the Queen *her own way*, which was the expression used to them, and the touchstone of their inclinations. And many who yielded to keep their posts and military governments privately gave assurances to those who managed the interest of y<sup>e</sup> House of Hanover that they would never forsake it. Many of them even signed the association to rise and seize upon Oxford and Bollingbroke on a certain day agreed, and by a bold but necessary step preserve y<sup>e</sup> Hanoverian Succession. Genl. Withers was one, and told it Negus. I have spoke of this design some where in my Journal, being fully informed of it by my L<sup>d</sup> Cadogan himself, who was at the head of it.

(To be Continued.)

NOTES.

A WILL IN RHYME.—The following will has been proved in the Consistory Court of Hereford:—

I, A. B., of —, parish of —  
before I am ill  
do make my will,  
in favour of my children;  
The worldly trash that I possess I leave it all among them.  
Commit me to my fellow clay;  
Be careful that my debts you pay—  
Let no one say I wronged them.  
Houses and land I leave behind—what more I need not mention.  
My daughters three shall equal be.  
I know that they will cordially agree  
to divide without contention.  
To make them share and share alike, and each an equal dower,  
they may buy or sell—do what they will—  
I leave it in their power.  
As is the custom in such case, and what the laws require,  
my hand and seal I here affix,  
and leave them joint Executrix  
of this my last desire.

Dec. 16, 1842.

(Signature.)

Signed, sealed, and publicly declared all in my own handwriting,  
in presence of two witnesses, that came at my inviting;  
who, in my presence, and also in presence of each other,  
have witnessed this, my only will. I never made no other.

—C. D. E. F.

REMARKABLE MAY CUSTOM OF HELSTON, IN CORNWALL.—In the borough of Helston the 8th of May has from time immemorial been sacred to a singular custom which is still observed with much ceremony. At a very early hour in the morning a party of men and boys go into the country, and return about seven o'clock, bearing green branches, and announcing in a very melancholy ditty that "Winter is gone; and that they have been to the merry green woods to fetch home summer in its place." Having perambulated the town, and accepted money from all who will give, they retire from the scene; and the town for the remainder of the morning is collied by the frequent arrival of carriages from the country and neighbouring towns, bearing visitors who intend to participate in the coming gaily. At one o'clock a large party of ladies and gentlemen, wearing summer attire, and profusely decorated with flowers, assemble opposite the Townhall, and, preceded by a band of music, commence a peculiar kind of dance, called "The Furry," first tripping on in a double row; and then, at a change in the time, wheeling round in couples. These evolutions are not confined to the street; for, here and there, where the doors are thrown open, the dancers enter the houses, band and all, traverse the courts and gardens; and may presently be seen emerging by another doorway,

if the house be furnished with two—otherwise, by that at which they entered. In this way they traverse the whole town, presenting an appearance as gay as it is unusual, especially while winding through some of the exceedingly beautiful gardens for which the town is remarkable, and which at this season (the laburnums and lilacs being in full bloom) are arrayed in their most showy livery. Later in the day, other parties go through the same manoeuvres, and it is not till late at night that the at other times quiet little town returns to its propriety. The following is the doggerel sung by the revellers at eight o'clock on the morning of "Flora Day," when making their collections from house to house:—

Robin Hood and Little John  
They both are gone to fair, O,  
And we will to the merry green wood,  
To see what they do there, O.  
And for to chase, O,  
To chase the buck and doe,  
With halantoro,  
Jolly rumble O.  
And we rose up, as soon as any day, O,  
And for to fetch the summer home,

The summer and the May O;  
For summer is a-come, O,  
And winter is a-go, O.  
Whereas those Spaniards  
That make so great a boast, O,  
They shall eat the grey goose feather,  
And we will eat the roast, O,  
With halantoro,  
&c., &c.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF SIR GODFREY KNELLER.—The following anecdote is copied from a MS. in the Rawlinson Collection in the Bodleian Library. Dr. Rawlinson's note on the fly-leaf of this volume says, "This belonged to Mr. John Leak, formerly of Hart-hall, Oxford, and afterwards a Nonjuror, and died in that city."—H. S. H., Oxford.

A LETTER FROM OXON TO THE REVEREND MR. G.—

Rev'd Sir.—A friend of y<sup>e</sup> this morning, F. V. by name, brought me the following account. A. Alsop has been with one of Corpus (College) who came from Dr. Wallis where had been some talk of the K<sup>rs</sup> proclaiming y<sup>e</sup> P. of W. James y<sup>e</sup> 31. And the Dr told this Gentleman how many original letters he had seen under the Queens own hand to y<sup>e</sup> Bricklayers Wife, and others concern'd in the matter, and a long letter also in Cypher web cost him some Pains all web made it out clear to him, and he thought 'twould to any Body, y<sup>t</sup> 'twas all cheats and Imposture. It chanced at th<sup>e</sup> time, that Sr G. Kneller, coming down to draw y<sup>e</sup> Drs Picture by Sir Sam. Pepys' order, was present—"Wat de divel (says he) de Prince Wales to son of a Brickbat Woman, be got it is a Ly. I am not of his party, nor shall not be for him, I am satisfet wit wat de Parliament has done, but I must tell you wat I am sure of, and in wat I cannot be mistaken. His Fader and Moder have sate to me about 36 times a peice, and I know every line and bit in their Faces. Be got I could paint K. James just now by memory. I say the child is so like both, y<sup>t</sup> there is not a Feature in his Face but wat belongs either to Fader or Moder, this I'm sure of and be got I cannot be mistaken; nay, y<sup>e</sup> nails of his Fingers are his Moders, y<sup>e</sup> Queen that was. Dr you may be out in your Letters, but be got, I cannot be out in my Lines."

QUERIES.

WITCH-ELMS.—Having often met with the epithet "Witch" applied to the name of a tree in my poetical researches, I should be extremely glad if any of your readers would kindly inform me of the meaning of the term when so applied; also, if they would add to the quotations I subjoin of passages in which the epithet is found. In the first stanza of the introduction to Scott's "Lady of the Lake"—

Harp of the North, that mouldering long has hung  
On the witch-elm that shades St. Fillan's spring—

the term is applied to the elm-tree; as also in the line commencing the well-known verses in Tennyson's "In Memoriam"—

Witch-elms that counterchange the floor.

While in the fine lines of Longfellow upon "Autumn," we have it connected with the hazel-tree:—

The purple finch  
That on wild cherry and red cedar feeds,  
A winter bird, comes with its plaintive whistle,  
And pecks by the witch-hazel.

Can any of your readers tell me whether this term "witch" is met with applied to other trees than the elm and hazel?—OXONIENSIS.

WHIP-DOG DAY.—Thirty years ago there was a day annually observed at York, and known from time immemorial by the above name, when every urchin armed himself with a whip, and the whole canine race were expelled the city. The legend was that on that day a dog had stolen the consecrated wafers from the altar of the Minster, and that the sin of the father had been visited upon the children ever since. Will any of your readers kindly inform a distant subscriber if the custom is continued, and if the true origin of it is known?—ÆGIDIUS, Fonthill, Canada West.

CLEANING OLD COINS.—Will any of your numerous readers kindly furnish an incipient Numismatist with a simple recipe for the cleansing of old, or partially defaced, copper coins, &c., without corroding or otherwise injuring them?—R. C.

ROSLIN CHAPEL.—In Roslin Chapel (near Edinburgh) there is a curiously-carved pillar, said to be the workmanship of the apprentice of the architect who built the chapel. The man who describes the chapel gives a curious account of it. The architect sent his apprentice to Rome to bring some specimens of art to him. While there he carved a beautiful pillar and brought it home. The architect was so enraged at the apprentice for working better than himself, that he struck him a blow on the forehead which killed him. A statue of the apprentice's head, with a representation of the blow in red paint, is in another part of the chapel. Further information on the subject would be received with thanks.—W. J. HAINING.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

TITLES OF THE OLD FRENCH NOBLESSE.—There is no French Peerage to be had now (save a very old work that existed prior to the Great Revolution), as it would be a difficult matter to put in due order the titles of the *ancienne Noblesse*, which were almost all destroyed at that period, or to draw up an accurate list of those that were re-assumed, and many created on the restoration of the Kings of France in 1814, or to wade through the great number invented by the first Napoleon, and those granted by Louis Philippe. The chaos might be brought into order, but would require an immensity of labour and patience to do so. And should the present Napoleon issue out, as it is said he purposes, another batch of titles, the confusion will be still greater. An alphabetical catalogue alone of names can be achieved. The rules that regulated the titles of the old Noblesse were arbitrary and irregular, for the son of a Duke would be sometimes styled Prince, whilst the son of a Marquis was as often plain Monsieur.—AZURE.

THORNTON ABBEY.—In reply to your correspondent, G. S. Thornton's inquiry relative to the early history of Thornton Abbey, in Lincolnshire, I beg to state that it was founded by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle (or Aumale), in Normandy, and Lord of Holderness, on the Feast of St. Hilary, A.D. 1139, for Augustin or black monks; and that it was suppressed in 1541, and a portion of its revenues applied to the endowment of a college, which on the accession of Edward VI. shared the fate of the Abbey. King Henry VIII., and his Queen, were entertained at Thornton, in October, 1541, a few months after the Dissolution, and the foundation of the college. The most perfect of the buildings now remaining is the entrance gatehouse, one of the finest in England. It was built circa 1392, in the Perpendicular style: it presents some remarkable features, and many of the details are extremely beautiful. The detailed history of the Abbey is found in Dugdale's "Monasticon," Tanner's "Manuscripts," in the Bodleian Library, the "Journal of the Archaeological Institute," vol. ii.; and a little "Handbook for Visitors to Thornton Abbey," alike creditable to the author and to the publisher.

THE LAST PERSON BURNT IN ENGLAND.—The statement of one of your correspondents that a woman was burnt to death, for coining, between 1780 and 1790 is perfectly correct, as will be seen by the following extract from the work of the illustrious John Howard on "Lazarettos," p. 258, table 13.:—"1789. June 25. Three men hung and one woman burnt for coining." There is no doubt that this is the last instance of a woman being burnt to death in England, as by a statute, passed two years afterwards (30 Geo. III., c. 48), the ancient punishment of burning women to death for coining and other treason was abolished, and the punishment of death by hanging substituted; and by the 3rd section it was enacted that on June 5, 1790, any woman should be under sentence to be burnt his Majesty might order her to be hanged, "any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."—S. A. B., Inner Temple.

SUZERAIN AND SOVEREIGN.—I frequently see the word "Suzerain" used to denote the superiority of the Porte over the Principalities. I have seen it so used in the *Times*, and in your own columns. It is an entire misuse. I have before me at this moment "The Revolution of the Germanic Empire" of the late Charles Butler, the celebrated editor of "Coke upon Littleton." He writes as follows (p. 62, ed. 1807):—"The King was called the Sovereign Lord; his immediate vassal was called the suzerain; and the tenants holding of him were called the *arrere* (sic) vassals." On reference to French feudalists it will be found that Princes Suzerain were those from whose court the appeal to the Parliament was immediate. The Dukes of Normandy and Burgundy and Counts of Champagne and Toulouse were *Suzerains*. The Hospodars are the *Suzerains*; the Sultan is Sovereign, or *Lord Paramount*. U. A. EDMUNDS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. W. J.—Jernegan's medal ticket for the sale of his famous cistern.  
NUMISMATICS.—You must send a declaration of the value of the coin mentioned.  
M. C. A.—Send wax or put a perche impression of the coin. 2. You are correct regarding the mail each half penny token.  
M. C. S.—1. A model of the Pope, Alexander VIII., of no value. 2. William and Mary half-crown, of no value. 3. Edward III., groat and half-groat, of no value. 4. Denarius of Tiberius.  
J. MOSMAN.—A pepper-corn rent, if demanded, for so the reservation almost invariably runs, serves to mark that the lessor who is bound to pay it, is not in fact the owner of the freehold, although his term may be for 999 or 1000 years.  
E. G. H.—"Comme il se trouve Apollonia Rhodius."—Opinions differ as to the merits of these scholastic out Von Brunck is generally thought the best.  
W. C.—1. "Marculay's birthplace." Mr. Marculay is understood to have been born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire. 2. "The former is entitled to the large and the latter only to the small titles of his parish."  
MONTALM.—The words and music of "How stands the glass around?" will be found in Chappell's National English Airs.  
J. BAMPFORTH.—"The Lass o' Gowrie" was written neither by Burns nor Allan Ramsay. It appeared about 1812, and is supposed to have been written by Mr. W. Ridd.  
JOHN N. CHADWICK.—You can hardly have a more appropriate motto for your purpose than—"Order gave all things view."—SHAKESPEARE.  
D'ARVILLE.—If such similarities were to be admitted as evidence of plagiarism, originality would be a thing unknown. Seneca was no imitator of Shakespeare, though, like most poets, he often reiterates what others have said, and said better.  
J. HENRY BROWN.—No battle was fought on the Swale, or, in fact, in any part of Yorkshire, while Mary was confined in Bolton Castle. The armour found at "Bloody Wall" was probably a relic of some engagement of the Roses.  
R. B. B.—1. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 2. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 3. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 4. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 5. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 6. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 7. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 8. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 9. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 10. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 11. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 12. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 13. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 14. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 15. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 16. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 17. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 18. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 19. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 20. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 21. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 22. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 23. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 24. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 25. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 26. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 27. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 28. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 29. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 30. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 31. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 32. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 33. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 34. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 35. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 36. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 37. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 38. "The Lass o' Gowrie." 39. 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## THE PEACE.

On Sunday, April 6th, a "solemn thanksgiving" for the return of Peace took place at the Roman Catholic Church, Moorfields, at which Cardinal Wiseman and all the other Bishops of that religion in England officiated. The church was thronged in all parts. The choir was on the most extensive scale, several instrumental performers being added to the vocalists.

After the Gospel of the day was chanted, Cardinal Wiseman proceeded to address the congregation on the subject of the peace. He commenced by drawing a picture of the beauty of peace, and the contrast which it presented to the horrors of war. He pointed out that if we at home, thousands of miles from the theatre of war, felt the influence of peace, how would it be welcomed by those who dwelt upon the spot which had been the scene of sorrow and desolation. He stated that it was not, however, his intention to decant upon the utility of peace in the abstract, but to direct his observations to the consideration of some of the peculiar circumstances which contributed to render the present peace so happy. Peace was at all times a delightful theme, and it was with peace that the greatest and most enduring glories of the human family were linked. All those periods upon which the mind of man loved to rest with pleasure and with pride were periods of peace. In sacred history, the most honourable period in the life of Solomon, the time when he literally was "in all his glory," was when he encouraged the peaceful arts amongst the Jews. In Roman story the brightest moment was the Augustan age, when the clang of war had become silent, when the doors of the temple of Janus were closed, and when brilliant literary glory shone forth. And that was the moment chosen by the "Prince of Peace" to visit earth, and to redeem man. To come to the annals of England, he would observe that the periods to which the people of this country looked back with most national pride were periods not of war but of peaceful development and social amelioration. The memory of an Alfred was cherished by Englishmen with pride, not so much for his military success, but because he had laid the foundation of some of the noblest parts of the Constitution; and King Edward the Confessor was for ages spoken of by the

people by no other title than as the promulgator of "the laws of good King Edward." But, to come to the subject which had caused them to

by the choir (with instrumental accompaniment), and immediately afterwards the congregation separated.



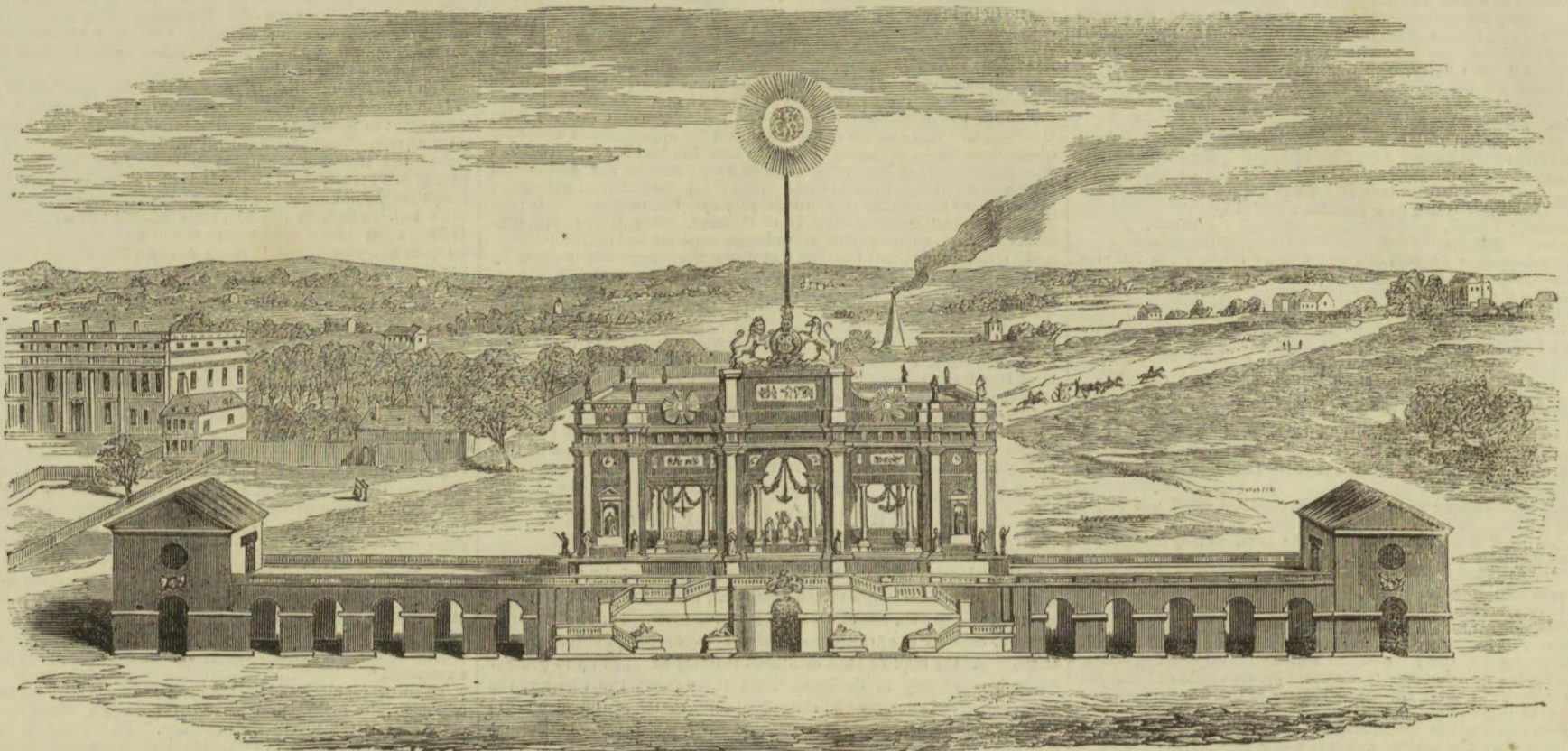
THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.—THE GREEN PARK.

assemble in so special a manner, he would observe that there were three points to be taken into consideration. In the first place, it was a happy circumstance that the peace came upon them to add to the happiness of the Easter season; and thus, while the Church was still celebrating the Resurrection, they were assembled to add the expression of gratitude for what was in one sense a matter of earthly interest to the glad recognition of a great and sublime mystery of faith. The second peculiar cause of the beauty of the present peace was that it came at a time when there was every reason to hope that France had cause to look forward to the peaceful perpetuation of the present Imperial dynasty. Our brave ally was now rejoicing in the constant expectation of internal and enduring peace, after many changes. He knew that the heart of the good and amiable Empress would not be complete in its joy if she had not the consciousness that peace had returned to the world. The third reason why the peace should be warmly welcomed was that there was every ground for supposing that, after the peace had caused the return of the army, there would not be any recurrence of those unhappy feelings of religious discord which some years ago had been so rife in the land. Thousands and tens of thousands of gallant men would soon tread again their native land, and they would never forget the devotedness with which the Catholic clergy had faced all the dangers of pestilence, and even of the field; for instances had occurred of their remaining beside the wounded soldier, heedless of the balls that, winged with death, were whistling around them. He believed that there was now an end for ever to the cry of Catholic disloyalty. If ever that imputation were repeated, let the red graves of the Crimea be appealed to. In those graves the Protestant and the Catholic soldier lay in that long rest never to be disturbed till the last trumpet shall waken all to judgment. Both had received their mortal wounds in the same cause, and the keenest bigotry could detect no difference in the colour of that life-blood which both had shed. The preacher concluded by calling on all to join in returning thanks to God, for that he had been pleased to restore to the world the inestimable blessing of peace.

At the termination of Cardinal Wiseman's sermon the ceremonies were resumed, and when they concluded the hymn "Te Deum" was sung



THE "TE DEUM" FOR PEACE, AT ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, MOORFIELDS.—CARDINAL WISEMAN PREACHING BEFORE THE BISHOPS.



TEMPLE ERECTED FOR THE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS IN THE GREEN-PARK, TO CELEBRATE THE PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

COMMEMORATION  
OF THE  
PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE,  
1748.

(From a Print of the time.)

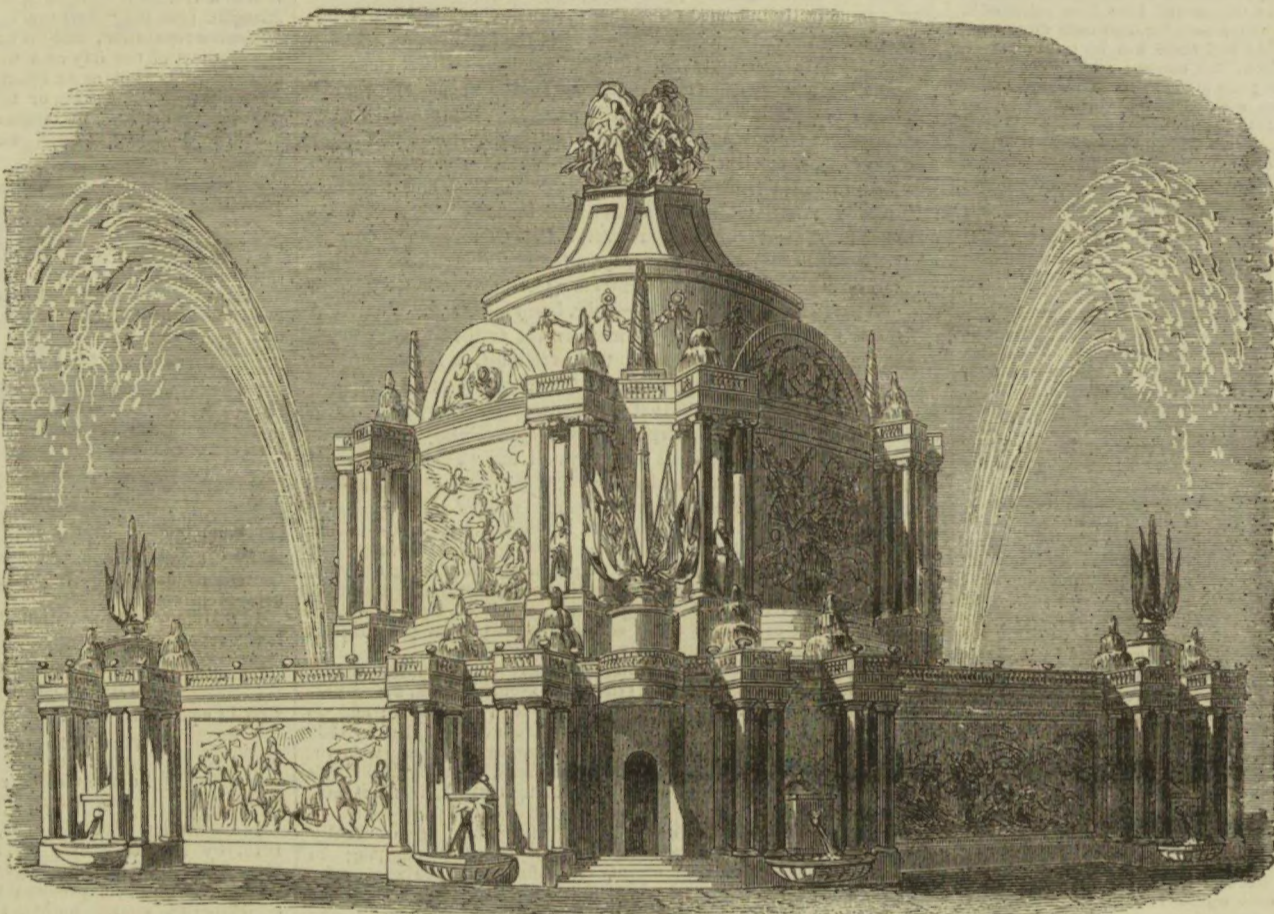
By way of comparison it may be interesting to take a retrospective glance into the last century, and at the artistic taste of its festivities in commemoration of an event similar to that which we have just celebrated.

The General Peace concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, on November 7th 1748, was commemorated on the 27th of April, in the following year, by a magnificent display of "Public Fireworks," for which purpose a Temple, was erected in the Green-park, the classic character of which has altogether been disregarded by the authorities in our day; for the engineers' shed, and its appurtenances, whence the fireworks were displayed on Thursday night last, is but a mean erection in comparison with the design of 1749. Its basement included pavilions or storehouses for the engineers, arcades for planting the cannon, and a flight of steps ascending to the music-gallery.

The temple was 144 feet high to the top of his Majesty's arms, and 410 feet long. The ornaments were all in relief, and it was adorned with frets, gildings, lustres, artificial flowers, inscriptions, statues, emblematical pictures, &c.

The pictures were in number eighteen in front, each painted on a double; so that, though at first they appeared as marble baso-relievs, they, after the fireworks were played off, being moved by machinery, discovered the same pictures in colours, and were rendered transparent by a great number of lamps.

The bas-relief over the cornice in



PEACE COMMEMORATION, 1814.—TEMPLE OF CONCORD IN THE GREEN-PARK.

the centre was 28 feet by 10, and represented his Majesty giving Peace to Britannia. The attendants on Peace were Plenty, Riches, Happiness, Trade, and Commerce. The attendants on Britannia were Liberty, Husbandry, Arts, and Sciences.

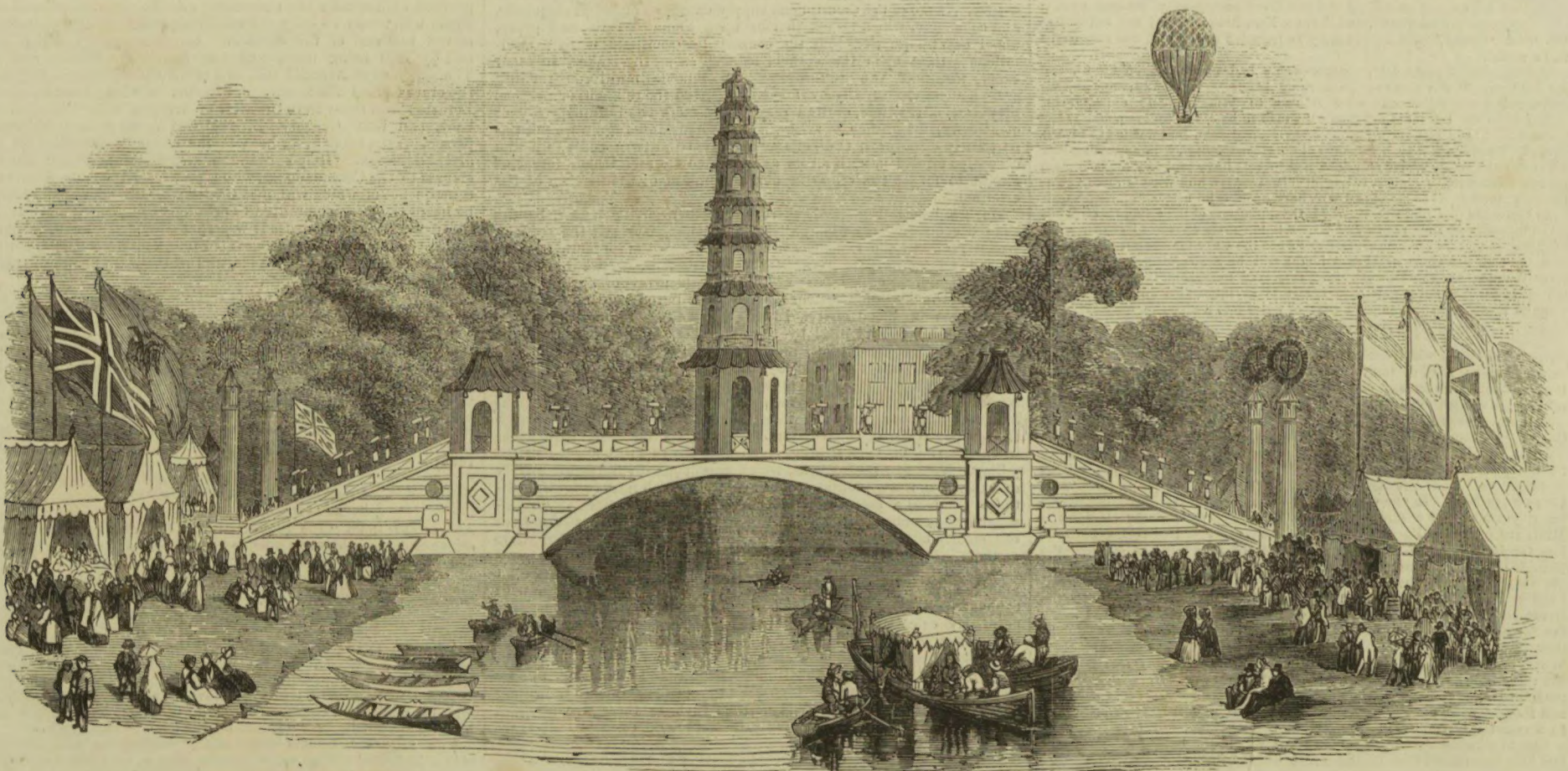
On the right of this, below the Entablature, was a picture of 15 feet by 81, representing the return of Neptune, drawn by sea-horses, conducted by the Genius of Peace, and attended by Tritons, Sea Nymphs, &c. On the left of the central arch was the return of Mars, drawn with lions, the arms of England, and conducted by Fame, with an olive branch, proclaiming peace.

On each side of these pictures was a festoon of arms and military instruments.

The evening began with a grand concert of warlike instruments; and the disposition of fireworks was in the following order:—

They were opened by a Royal salute of 101 brass ordnance, which was immediately followed by a display of rockets of different sorts, air balloons (sic), &c. in eleven courses, to the number of 32,684, viz.:—

Sky-rockets .. ..	482
Honorary .. ..	48
Caduceus .. ..	48
Girardole .. ..	48
In Flights .. ..	10,072
Total, 4 oz. to 6 lb. wt. —	10,650
Air-balloons .. ..	87
Tourbillons .. ..	86
Regulated Pieces .. ..	21
Figured Pieces .. ..	30
Pots d'Aigrettes .. ..	180
Hots de Buns .. ..	12,200
Cascades .. ..	21
Vertical Suns and Wheels	136
Fixed Suns .. ..	71
Fountains .. ..	160
Gerbes .. ..	240
Joncs .. ..	3700
Marrons .. ..	5000



PEACE COMMEMORATION, 1814.—CHINESE PAGODA AND BRIDGE, IN ST. JAMES'S-PARK.

After all these had been displayed in the XII. place, followed a grand grandole from the top of the temple, consisting of 6000 rockets, headed with stars, rains, and serpents all at once. Then the erection, cleared of its combustibles, became illuminated so as to show the emblematic figures; and the front was beautifully illuminated with a variety of designs, which burnt for a considerable time.

The following was the order of the arrangements of the statues in the façade:—

Diana, Jupiter,	King's Arms,	Apollo, Ceres.
Monarchs of Great Britain and France embracing.	A Grand Bas-relief, representing the revival of Commerce and other effects of Peace.	Monarchs of Great Britain and Spain embracing.

GEORGIUS II. REX.

Peace sitting on a pedestal, attended by

Prudence, Liberty,	Mars, Fortitude,
Justice, Neptune,	Plenty, Temperance.

On the right side of steps on each side was a figure denoting the return of trade and affairs to their former uninterrupted course: they represented the Rivers Thames and Isis.

At the right end were

Mercury, Constancy, Religion, and a Latin inscription.

At the left end were

Honour, Minerva, Clemency, and a Latin inscription.

On the back were the statues of Faith and Vigilance, and a Latin inscription.

#### TREATY OF AMIENS, 1802.

SOUTHEY, in his "Letters of Esprilla," after some sarcastic remarks on the ridiculous manner in which peace was proclaimed, gives the following account of the illumination by which the Treaty of Amiens was celebrated:—

If, however, the ceremony of the morning disappointed me, I was amply rewarded by the illuminations at night. This token of national joy is not, as with us, regulated by law: the people—or the mob, as they are called—take the law into their own hands on these occasions, and when they choose to have an illumination the citizens must illuminate to please them, or be content to have their windows broken—a violence which is winked at by the police, as it falls only upon persons whose politics are obnoxious. During many days preparations had been making for this festivity, so that it was already known what houses and what public buildings would exhibit the most splendid appearance. M. Otto's, the French Ambassador, surpassed all others, and the great object of desire was to see this. Between eight and nine the lighting up began; and about ten we sallied out on our way to Portman-square, where M. Otto resided.

For the private streets there was nothing to be remarked except the singular effect of walking at night in as broad a light as that of noonday, every window being filled with candles, arranged either in straight lines or in arches, at the fancy of the owner, which nobody stopped to admire. None, indeed, were walking in these streets except persons whose way lay through them; yet, had there been a single house unlighted, a mob would have been collected in five minutes at the first outcry. When we drew near Pall-mall the crowd, both of carriages and of people, thickened; still there was no inconvenience, and no difficulty in walking, or in crossing the carriage-road. Greater expense had been bestowed here. The gaming-houses in St. James's-street were magnificent, as they always are on such occasions. In one place you saw the crown and the G. R. in coloured lamps; in another the word "Peace" in letters of light; in another some transparent picture emblematic of Peace and Plenty. Some score years ago a woman in the country asked a higher price than she had used to do for a basket of mushrooms, and, when she was asked the reason, said it was because of the American war. As war thus advances the price of everything, peace and plenty are supposed to be inseparably connected;—and well may the poor think them so. There was a transparency exhibited this night at a porthouse in the City which represented a loaf of bread saying to a pot of porter, "I am come up down;" to which the porter-pot made answer, "So am I."

The nearer we drew the greater was the throng. It was a sight truly surprising to behold all the inhabitants of this immense city walking abroad at night, and distinctly seen by the light of ten thousand candles. This was particularly striking in Oxford-street, which is nearly half a league in length. As far as the eye could reach, either way, the parallel lines of light were seen narrowing towards each other. Here, however, we could still advance without difficulty, and the carriages rattled along unobstructed. But in the immediate vicinity of Portman-square it was very different. Never before had I beheld such multitudes assembled. The middle of the street was completely filled with coaches, so immovably locked together that many persons who wished to cross passed under the horses' bellies, without fear and without danger. The unfortunate persons within had no such means of escape. They had no possible way of extricating themselves, unless they could crawl out of the window of one coach into the window of another. There was no room to open a door. There they were, and there they must remain, patiently or impatiently; and there, in fact, they did remain the greater part of the night, till the lights were burnt out, and the crowd clearing away left them at liberty.

We who were on foot had better fortune, but we laboured hard for it. There were two ranks of people—one returning from the square, the other pressing on to it. Exertion was quite needless; man was wedged to man; he who was behind you pressed you against him who was before. I had nothing to do but to work out elbow-room that I might not be squeezed to death, and to float on with the tide. But this tide was frequently at a stop; some obstacle at the further end of the street checked it; and still the crowd behind was increasing in depth. We tried the first entrance to the square in vain; it was utterly impossible to get in; and, finding this, we crossed into the counter-current, and were carried out by the stream. A second and a third entrance we tried with no better fortune; at the fourth, the only remaining avenue, we were more successful. To this, which is at the outskirts of the town, there was one way inaccessible by carriages, and it was not crowded by walkers, because the road was bad; there were no lamps; and the way was not known. By this route, however, we entered the avenue immediately opposite to M. Otto's; and, raising ourselves by the help of a garden wall, overlooked the crowd, and thus obtained a full and uninterrupted sight of what thousands and tens of thousands were vainly struggling to see. To describe it, splendid as it was, is impossible: the whole building presented a front of light. The inscription was "Peace and Amity." It had been "Peace and Concord;" but a party of sailors in the morning, whose honest patriotism did not regard trifling differences of orthography, insisted upon it that they were not *conquered*, and that no Frenchman should say so; and so the word "Amity," which can hardly be regarded as English, was substituted in its stead.

Having effected our object, meaner sights had no temptation for us, and we returned. It was three in the morning before we reached home, and we extinguished our lights and were retiring to bed, believing ourselves at liberty so to do. But it did not please the mob to be of the same opinion; they insisted that the house should be lit up again, and John Bull was not to be disobeyed. Except a few such instances of unreasonableness, it is surprising how peaceably the whole passed off. The pickpockets have probably made a good harvest; but we saw no quarrelling, no drunkenness, and what is more extraordinary, prodigious as the crowd was, have heard of no accident.

So famous is this illumination of M. Otto, that one of the minor theatres has given notice to all such persons as were not fortunate enough to obtain sight of it that it will be exactly represented upon the stage for their accommodation, and that the same number of lamps will be arranged precisely in the same manner, the same person being employed to suspend them. Hundreds will go to see this, not recollecting that it is as impossible to do it upon a stage of that size as it is to put a quart of water into a wine cup.

#### THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS OF 1814.

THESE festivities, which took place on the 1st of August, were described in the *Evening Mail* of the following day as "a sort of general celebration of War, of Peace, and of the Accession of the House of Brunswick"—of War, it being the anniversary of the battle of the Nile.

The three Parks were properly chosen for the scene of this jubilee. In that of St. James's the principal attraction was a Chinese bridge thrown over the canal, upon the centre of which was erected a lofty pagoda, while the other parts were decorated with pillars and boxes, for the exhibition of fireworks. The birdcage-walk and part of the Mall were hung with Chinese lanterns. In the Green-park, on the edge of the Mall, was placed the Royal booth, of a circular form, with a gallery attached to it, for the Ministers of State, Foreign Ministers, and other distinguished persons. Not far from it, in the same park, was the grand edifice entitled the Temple of Concord, the general design of which was the invention of Sir W. Congreve, and the external decorations were by Greenwood and Latilla. From the Queen's Palace a bridge of communication to the Green-park was thrown over the road of Constitution hill. In Hyde-park the Serpentine river was allotted for the spectacle of a *naumachia*, in which a British and French fleet, represented by barges brought from Woolwich, and fitted up to resemble men-of-war of the line and frigates, were to exhibit the manoeuvres and circumstances of a naval fight. The park itself was covered with a multitude of booths, erected by permission, and fraught with all the variety of amusement and recreation belonging to a country fair.

The weather of the appointed day was anxiously looked for; since it had been announced that in the event of unfavourable weather further postponement would be necessary. The day, which began with a lowering sky, turned out perfectly fine. After a morning and noon spent by the

crowds of every rank which thronged the parks, the exhibitions began with the ascent of Mr. Sadler, jun., in a balloon, from the Green-park, about six in the evening. He rose almost perpendicularly till nearly out of view, when the machine gently moved in the direction of Kent. About eight the naval action in the Serpentine river commenced; and by a judicious variety of action, and the grand display of a ship on fire, this spectacle afforded more pleasure than might have been supposed from the ridicule attached to it. But the great object of general expectation was the fireworks, of which the centre was the magnificent edifice in the Green-park. This erection at first exhibited the appearance of a fortified castle, from the battlements of which the most brilliant showers of rockets were thrown, whilst the walls disclosed every curious and complicated contrivance of the pyrotechnic art. After every eye had been astonished and delighted for two hours with these displays, the metamorphosis took place of the castle into the Temple of Concord, richly illuminated with coloured lamps, and decorated with suitable emblems and devices.

By some authorities it has been stated that the Temple was designed by Smirke, and that Hilton and Stothard painted the transparencies.

The road across the canal from Queen-square, Westminster, was first opened on this day. The illumination of the Chinese bridge across the canal, with the seven-storied pagoda, was very brilliant; but a sad disaster happened during the fête, when the fireworks ignited the pagoda, and two of the men employed in its superintendence, were so severely injured that they died on the following day; and five stories of the pagoda were destroyed ere the fire could be distinguished.

Canova, when asked what struck him most forcibly during his visit to England, is said to have replied, "that the trumpety Chinese bridge in St. James's Park should be the production of the Government, whilst that of Waterloo was the work of a private company."

#### OUR INSTITUTIONS.

##### THE HANGMAN.

AVAILING himself of the public excitement occasioned by the horrible circumstances attending a recent execution, the Bishop of Oxford, in an admirable speech, has asked for a Select Committee of the House of Lords to consider the present mode of carrying capital punishments into effect. As the inquiry thus instituted is likely to open up to general discussion, not only in Parliament, but throughout the country, the whole subject of extreme punishment, a short sketch at this moment of the public executioner and his duties in olden time may be neither unseasonable nor uninteresting. To some, possibly, the topic may appear forbidding; but a narrative of the executioner's office has more interest, although of a painful kind, than any one would conceive who is imperfectly informed respecting it. The changes it has undergone, both in the nature of its duties and in the manner and occasion of performing them, are peculiarly illustrative of the political and social progress which this country has made. In the "good old times" (all times are good, Lord Byron tells us, when they are old), when travelling was tedious and expensive, every county town, and many minor boroughs, had their own especial hangman, and were able to provide him with tolerably regular employment. This official—generally some convicted criminal who had purchased the integrity of his own neck by undertaking the repulsive, though necessary, duty of finisher of the law—was in former days a far more conspicuous and important functionary than his degenerate representative in the present age. What with whippings, the pillory, brandings, burning publications, and his more terrible employment on the scaffold, at the gibbet, and the stake, the hangman of a century back must, in London at least, have been constantly before the public. Now, however, that travelling is cheap and expeditious, and that the sentiments of the people, as to capital punishment, have undergone a great and salutary change, one official is found to be sufficient to perform all the "Tyburn business," from John o' Groat's to the Land's End.

A search through the records of county prisons would probably bring to light many curious anecdotes of provincial hangmen—fellows whose names have long been forgotten, but who may once have enjoyed an odious notoriety in the locality, and at the period of their exploits. For such an investigation we have neither time nor taste, and must confine ourselves to a few scanty notices scattered here and there concerning three or four of those eminent metropolitan practitioners whose names have been handed down to posterity.

The ordinary place of execution, as early as 1219, was a spot known as the *Elms* in Smithfield (though Execution-dock, near where the Thames Tunnel now is at Wapping, was used for pirates; and we have evidence that capital punishment for treason took place in 1330 at Tyburn). From Smithfield the gibbet appears to have been removed about 1413 to St. Giles-in-the-Fields (See "Maitland's London," vol. ii., p. 1363); and thence, though at what date is now uncertain, to Tyburn.

To this dismal destination the condemned were usually drawn on a hurdle, a sledge, or in a cart, stopping in the way to take their last earthly refreshment in the shape of a bowl of ale at the Hospital of St. Giles, and, after the suppression of monastic houses by Henry VIII., at the hostel erected upon its site. The fatal procession was made with all possible publicity and deliberation, and many striking scenes are recorded to have happened between certain criminals and their friends, or the populace, on the way. In some instances, under these sorrowful circumstances, we read of affectionate and heartrending greetings in the open road between husband and wife, parent and child, chieftain and retainer, and kinsmen of various degree. Some of the descriptions supply examples of piety, eloquence, and constancy, which reflect honour upon human nature, and prove, alas! beyond question, that the country has sacrificed many a meritorious citizen upon the scaffold as well as at the stake. In other cases we find the unthinking and ignoble multitude reviling some hapless victim whose crime had offended the religious or political prejudices of the time, or had displayed a more than ordinary degree of atrocity, magnitude, or rarity. In these instances again we not unfrequently discover in the sufferer an invincibility of courage and a contempt for death, with all its exaggerated horrors, which tempt us almost to forget the crime in our admiration of the heroism of the criminal.

As we before remarked, there were other circumstances, besides the too common "dead march" between the prison and the scaffold, which rendered the executioner and his hateful office more familiar to the public in past ages than they are now, or, we hope, will ever be again. Not to speak of that ghastly array of aged, helpless victims, the so-called witches, who were butchered by thousands to appease a bloodthirsty superstition, the ordinary execution was occasionally prolonged by the clumsiness of the apparatus—the valedictions between the sufferer and his friends—the addresses to the people, and too often by the incredible barbarities, such as drawing, quartering, and embowelling, to which some miserable wretches were subjected. Among the duties appertaining to the hangman's occupation there were also his whipping culprits through the public streets, or at the whipping-posts, his branding with a hot iron, shearing off ears, slitting noses, and his superintendence of the pillory. This last punishment, which was originally intended merely as a disgrace, was sometimes converted by the mob into a frightful torture. We read of cases at which the Sheriffs were obliged to be personally in attendance to save the victim of popular indignation from the ferocity of the rabble—of others where men in the pillory were actually killed by missiles thrown at them. In one instance, recorded in the State Trials, two men were tried and executed for murdering a fellow-creature in the pillory, by assailing him with cabbage stalks and oyster-shells! These sanguinary exhibitions were peculiarly calculated to interest the vulgar multitude; and those condemned to be the object of taunt, it must be remembered, were oftentimes gentlemen of education, of talent, and high public spirit, but who had incurred the penalties of savage and vindictive laws by using their gifts in a manner that was thought dangerous to the ruling powers. The last sad passage of men such as these was attended occasionally by incidents eminently dramatic and exciting. It is re-

\* This place was in use for executions in the year 1219, and, as it seems, long before, by a clause Roll 4 Henry III., wherein mention is made of *Furca facta apud Almellos com. Middlesex ubi prius facta fuerunt*.—Stow.

lated, for instance, of the indomitable regicide Harrison, that he not only defied every effort to intimidate him on his way to the fatal tree, but that, after hanging the appointed time, and having been embowelled, such was his enduring vitality that the semi-inanimate corpse sprang up with a galvanic convulsion and struck the astounded executioner a blow on the face!

The infliction of what is called "the last punishment of the law" was in former times, too, much more frequent than now. Few assizes were wont to terminate without leaving some unfortunate to be dealt with at the gallows. Townshend, the Bow-street officer, in his evidence before the House of Commons in 1816, says, speaking of the early part of his career, so late even as 1781-7:—"We never had an execution that we did not grace that unfortunate gibbet (at the Old Bailey) with ten, twelve, to thirteen, six, and, twenty. I remember, in 1783, when Serjeant Adair was Recorder, there were forty hung at two executions." Such is the effect of familiarity in lessening the sense of horror, that the people contemplated executions without repugnance; and Judges would often indulge in the coarsest observations while presiding over a trial which was to have this dreadful termination. It is even recorded of a monarch, Charles II., that when Lord Russell was condemned to be hanged, and the sentence was changed by Royal authority to the less-degrading form of decapitation, the King humorously remarked that his Lordship would now find that the Crown possessed a power which he had previously called in question—alluding to a case in which Lord Russell and other "patriots" had disputed the extension of the same com liminary lenity to a victim of opposite politics. In this case, as Blackstone observes, we scarcely know whether most to condemn the heartless levity of the Monarch, or the preceding brutality of the Peer which had provoked it. In both cases the fault was that of the time rather than of the men, and they are mentioned only to illustrate the observation before made, that the frequency of executions destroys their terror.

When we compare the state of things thus briefly described with that existing in the present day a marked and gratifying contrast is observable. It is difficult to reconcile the public mind to the execution of even a deliberate murderer now, and the idea of adding additional cruelty to the mere extinction of life would be scouted with universal execration.\*

The first regularly-appointed hangman of whom we have gathered any authentic information is William Derrick, who flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century. Everybody is familiar with Walter Scott's allusions to Derrick and to his successor Gregory—of whom we shall speak presently—in Sir Mungo Malagrowther's inimitable description of the mutilation of Stubbs and Page for the publication of a violent book against the match of Elizabeth with the Duke of Alençon. (See the "Fortunes of Nigel.") He appears to have gained an extensive reputation, and to have been frequently alluded to in the publications of the day as a well-known character. But whether this arose from his skill as an operator, or the playfulness of his wit and affability of his manners, or to a union of the two, we are not in a position to decide. In Dekker's "Belman of London," under the article "Prigging Law," we find the following notices of this worthy:—

For he rides his circuit with the Devil, and Derrick must be his host, and Tiburne the inn at which he will lighte.

At the gallows, where I leave them as to the haven at which they must all cast anchor, if Derrick's cables do but hold.

So, also, in his "Gull's Horn-Book," p. 58, Dekker mentions him:—

Salerno stands in the luxurious country of Naples, and who knows not that the Neapolitan will, like Derrick, the hangman, embrace you with one arm, &c., &c.

Again, at the end of his "Wonderful Year," is this passage:—

But by these tricks, imagining that many thousand have been turned wrongfully off the ladder of life; and praying that Derrick or his successors may live to do those a good turn that have done so to others. *Hic finis Priamus!* Here is an end of an old song.

After Derrick had had his day, he was succeeded immediately, or at a very short interval, by Gregory Brandon, whose celebrity was such as almost to eclipse the reputation of his notorious predecessor. We find this functionary or his successors in the calling—for every hangman for many years after him, and even the gallows itself, was dignified by his Christian name—frequently alluded to by writers of the middle of the seventeenth century.

In "Mercurius Pragmaticus," a tragi-comedy, acted at Paris in 1641, is the following:—

This trembles under the Black Rod, and he  
Doth fear his fate from the Gregorian tree.

And in a paper called "The Parliament Kite," 1648:—

What would you say, to see them fall,  
With both their houses vile;  
Because they have deceived us all,  
Now Gregory, they'll beguile!

In connection with this man a remarkable trick was played off in 1616, by Ralph Brooke, or Brokesmouth, at that period York Herald, upon Sir William Segar, Garter King of Arms, as related in the life of Camden, prefixed to the "Britannia," and whence has originated the strange notion, so currently entertained, that an executioner who had beheaded any State criminal for high treason was advanced to the rank of Esquire! The story goes that this Ralph Broke employed a person to carry a coat of arms, ready drawn, to Garter King of Arms, and to pretend it belonged to one Gregory Brandon, a gentleman who had formerly lived in London, but then resided in Spain, and to desire Garter to set his hand to it. To prevent deliberation the messenger was instructed to pretend that the vessel which was to carry the confirmation into Spain, when it had received the seal of the office and Garter's hand, was just ready to sail. This being done, and the fees paid, Brooke carries it to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, then one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshal, and, in order to viliify Garter, assures his Lordship that those were the arms of Arragon with a Canton of Brabant, and that Gregory Brooke was a mean and inconsiderable person. True enough, for he was the common hangman for London and Middlesex. Ralph Brandon afterwards confessed the circumstances to the Commissioner, who represented the Earl Marshal; the consequence of which was, that Garter was, by order of the King when he heard the case, committed to prison for negligence, and the Herald for treachery. In this wise it was that Brandon became a gentleman, which the mob in joke soon elevated into Esquire, a title by which he was known for the rest of his life, and which was afterwards transferred to his successors in office.

(To be continued.)

\* The practice of chanting last dying speeches in the vicinity of the scaffold is of great antiquity. From the notes on a fine solemn air, *temp. Elizabeth*, called "Fortune my Foe," published in Mr. W. Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Time," we learn that this tune (which, by the way, is immortalised by being mentioned by Shakespeare, and is alluded to by Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Lilly, Chettle, old Burton, &c.), was the one to which "the metrical lamentations of extraordinary criminals" were chanted centuries ago. In proof of this the following passage is cited from Rowley's "Noble Soldier," 1634:—

"The King! Shall I be bitter 'gainst the King!  
I shall have scurvy ballads made of me.  
Sung to the hanging tune."

And another from "The Penitent Traytor, the humble petition of a Devonshire gentleman, who was condemned for treason, and executed for the same, anno 1641," the last verse but two runs thus:—

"How could I bless thee, couldst thou take away  
My life and infamy both in one day,  
But this in ballads will survive, I know,  
Sung to that preaching tune 'Fortune my foe.'"

† Some have surmised, plausibly enough, that the extempore crane, gibbet-shaped, and called a *derrick*, which sailors rig to hoist freight on board, derives its name from this truculent personage.

‡ He was succeeded by Gregory Brandon, who, it is said, had arms confirmed to him by the College of Heralds, and became an Esquire by virtue of his office.—Cunningham's "Handbook of London." Art. Tyburn.

§ In Pegge's "Curialia Miscellanea," whence we have abridged the above, it is said "these arms actually appear in 'Edmondson's Body of Heraldry,' annexed to the name of Brandon; viz., the arms of Arragon with a difference, and the arms of Brabant in a Canton."

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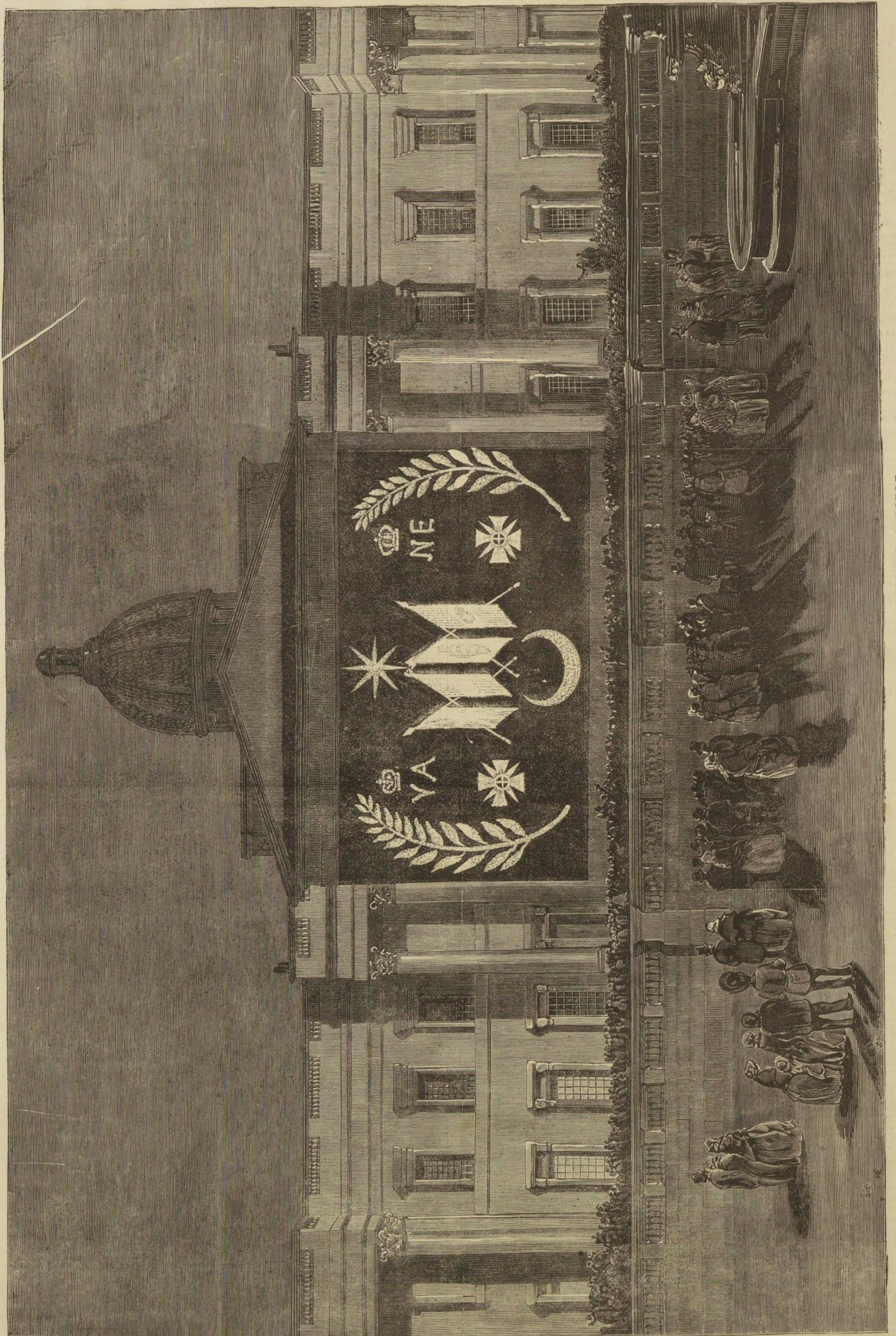
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